The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1871. NEW SERIES NO. 1,028.

WASHINGTON.

Grant Pushing his San Domingo Scheme in Defiance of Law and Public Opinion.

Exposure of his Corrupt Intrigues with Baez's Agent.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Resignation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE PREMATURE PUBLICATION OF THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON IN THE COURTS.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, has remained here since the adjournment of Congress, for the purpose of prosecuting the indictment against the newspaper correspondents and telegraph operators who refused to testify before the Senate committee last spring in relation to the stolen treaty. His arduous labors have resulted in the indictment of Messrs. Ramsdell and White, of the Tribune, and Messrs. Tinker and Kirby, of the Western Union Telegraph; but now that the indictment has been found, the question arises, what shall be done with the accused? The Supreme Court of the District doubts its jurisdiction, and the grand jury cannot make a presentment to the Police Court, so that the whole indictment will probably fall a dead letter. It is only a continuation of the farce that was commenced in the Senate chamber a few weeks ago.

THE INDIAN BUREAU SQUABBLE ENDED.

The warfare between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Board of Indian Commissioners has resulted, as was predicted it would, in the resignation of Gen. Parker, to take effect on the 1st of August. The President's letter accepting the resignation is dated at Long Branch, July 13.

THE MOBILE DEFALCATION.

Collector Robb, of Savannah, is now attempting to shove the responsibility of the late defalcation in his custom-house from his own shoulder to those of an ex-collector, one Jas. Johnson. Robb informs the Treasury Department that the loss occurred then, and intimates that it was so well covered up that its discovery was made impossible until now. The Treasury officials think this a very strange story.

TERRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS SOUTH.

Beside the real testimony given before the Kuklux Committee, there is a good deal of documentary *ex parte* evidence in the shape of letters that have come up from the South addressed to different members, showing the terrible condition in which the States have been plundered by the rule of Radicals, carpet-baggers and scalawags. The information from Mississippi, especially, presents an appalling picture of oppressive taxation, and no prospect of relief except by remedial legislation. Thousands of the best citizens of the State are doomed to witness the sacrifice of what little property they have saved since the war, all because the last Legislature did not represent the bona-fide tax-payers of the State but was controlled by a ring of corruptionists and extortioners. This is perhaps not exactly the sort of testimony the majority of the Kuklux Committee want, but it has its effect in showing the actual condition of portions of the South, and how the people are governed down there. The only wonder seems to be that they forbear so well.

THE SAMANA BAY INIQUITY—THE SAN DOMINGO SCHEME.

The President has continued the lease of Samana Bay for one year longer. In doing so, he has given his enemies weapons which they will use with good effect next winter. Prominent Republican Senators, who are here, denounce this as a gross act of usurpation, and as an offense impeachable in its nature. The convention for the lease of Samana bay expired on the 29th of March, 1870. It was never ratified by the Senate, and yet the President has been so determined to obtain possession that he has exceeded all bounds, and set the law of Congress and the will of the people at defiance. The American flag still flies over it, and American naval vessels are used to keep the flag floating and protect Baez. Mr. Fabiens, who has acted as agent of both Grant and Baez, was recently seeking to raise money in Boston and New York, in order to pay the so-called second year's lease, and thus commit the Government to another outlay, by which the President's scheme might be promoted. As that proceeding could have no value without some official indorsement, the aid of the President was invoked, and he addressed a note to Mr. Burt, postmaster of Boston, intended to aid Fabiens' negotiation and to accomplish other objects in connection with San Domingo. That letter was exhibited for this purpose, and still he was unsuccessful in Boston, but he obtained the money in New York, and he was thus enabled to keep Baez afloat, and, at the same time, he keeps a fleet there at vast expense solely by an act of usurpation. It is known here that our fleet there is virtually under the control of Baez and subject to his order, for, the last mail that went to San Domingo took out the following instructions from the Navy Department, with the approval of the President:

"While your force is temporarily reduced you will be especially vigilant in protecting the present Domminican administration against all assailants, whether foreign or domestic, and disposing your forces to conform as far as practicable to the wishes of President Baez."

More than that, the Navy Department is advised that only recently the whole armed force of the frigate Congress, under command of Lieut. Commander Stephen A. McCarty, was landed at Manzanillo bay to aid the troops of Baez in case of an anticipated attack by Luperon, and since then the boats of the Yantic were lowered for a similar purpose at Mete Cristo. In carrying out his scheme, too, the President is rewarding the son of Fabiens, who has just been appointed United States Commercial Agent at Santa Barbara, an office for which there is no need, as there is really no commerce there. Within three months Baez has had preparations made to take refuge on board an American man-of-war, and the United States steamer Swatara has been ordered to remain at San Domingo City to take him aboard and protect him at any time that he may be obliged to flee his capital. It is a knowledge of these facts coming to the ears of Republican Senators through official channels that compels them to take notice of the Executive's usurpations, in his efforts to get San Domingo in defiance of the will of the people.

A GERMAN APPOINTMENT.

Much indignation is expressed among the Germans of this city in regard to the recent appointment of Fred. Meyers, a clerk of the Treasury Department, as special agent of the Government, who started for Germany to confer with the proper authorities there about matters connected with immigration. It is generally conceded that he is unable to speak correctly his mother tongue—the German language. As editor of a defunct civil-service journal, Meyers criticized severely Senator Schurz's course on St. Domingo, and prior to his departure, turned the German weekly of this city, the Columbia, from a Democratic into a so-called central Radical organ, the last number of which holds the German Senator to account for his reformatory anti-Grant tendency. The President expects to use Meyers for the coming report for his next annual message to Congress, undoubtedly with a view to gain the much-needed good-will of the German-Americans hereafter.

[To the Associated Press.]

ADJOURNMENT OF THE KUKLUX COMMITTEE.

The Kuklux Investigating Committee will probably adjourn this week.

THE CAPITAL REMOVED TO LONG BRANCH.

All business which comes to the Executive mansion requiring the President's personal attention is promptly sent to him at Long Branch.

DECISIONS OF THE MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The umpire in the Mexican Claims Commission has decided that the Mexican Government is responsible for the property of American citizens destroyed during the French invasion. He also decides that Americans doing business in Mexico are entitled to indemnity, not being Mexican citizens.

The commissioners have also decided that the Miramon and Zuloaga Governments in Mexico during 1858 and 1859 were not lawful Governments, and also that the American Government is not responsible for depredations committed by Confederate troops on Mexican citizens.

The Commission has allowed one important claim founded on a contract with the Mexican Republic, and it is supposed that they will allow all valid claims for military and other supplies furnished by our citizens to Mexico during the French invasion.

One of the great questions has yet to be disposed of, as to the jurisdiction of claims founded on bonds issued by Mexico and held by American citizens. This question has not been passed upon by the Commission or umpire.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The July returns for the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture show a marked increase in the acreage of corn, amounting to fully 3,000,000, of which 2,000,000 are due to the determination of the cotton States to supply themselves. It is assumed that there are in corn equal to 42,000,000 acres, more than half the total acreage of all tilled crops. The only States failing to increase acreage in corn are New York, New England, and the Pacific States.

The condition of winter wheat on the 1st of July was somewhat above the average. The spring varieties presented a worse appearance than has been reported for several years. At the same time the ripening of winter wheat has been fully one week earlier than usual, and a large proportion had been cut at the date of the returns. Never was there better promise. The hay crop will be comparatively a small one.

Potatoes promise an average yield if they escape the drought and rot in future.

SUPERVISING STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

The Board of Steamboat Supervising Inspectors have approved and adopted the following patents: E. Clark, Louisville, Ky., steam register and life preserver; S. Boden, Louisville, Ky., water gauge; H. Coll, Pittsburg, Pa., syphon pump; G. Sawyer, Detroit, Michigan, detachable deck; J. W. Reynolds, Evansville, Indiana, boiler sediment agitator; E. Edson, New York, recording steam gauge.

Board adjourned sine die.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

It is understood that certain questions in regard to the application of McGarrahan for the restoration of his record in the Interior Department will be referred to the Attorney General for decision.

NEW YORK CENTRAL TAX CASE.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day returned to the Internal Revenue Office the case of the New York Central railroad, to be adjusted without taking into consideration the appeal now before the Department. Commissioner Pleasanton will delay for a reasonable time the collection of the tax, in order to investigate the books and other official statements, which the company offer in support of their claim against the full payment of the tax assessed against them.

AFTER AN UNEASY SEAT.

Col. Joseph Given, of Ohio, is prominently mentioned in connection with the Commissionership of Internal Revenue, in case of a vacancy in that office. Col. Given has been for a number of years a deputy commissioner in charge of the special division of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and is backed by strong influence.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Moses Kelly, Wm. Gunton and W. S. Cox, of this district, visitors to the Government hospitals for the insane for a period of six years from the 1st inst.; John S. Armstrong, agent for the Indians of New Mexico, Albiquim agency; Henry A. Eastman, Register of the Land Office, Prescott, Arizona; H. Latham, of Arizona, Commissioner of Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

THE LATE FRENCH MINISTER.

M. Trielhard, late French Minister to Washington, is at present sojourning in Connecticut. He has entirely recovered his health, and leaves for France so soon as he shall learn that the Germans have evacuated that portion of the country which includes his estate.

INDICTMENT AGAINST THE OBSTINATE REPORTERS.

The Grand Jury have found an indictment against Herm J. Ramsdell and S. White, of the New York Tribune, and Chas. A. Tinker and Joseph A. Kirby, of the Western Union Telegraph office, charged with willfully and unlawfully refusing to testify on certain points before a special committee of the Senate of the United States concerning the premature publication of the Treaty of Washington. This refusal is declared to be against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided. The presentment in each case is found on the evidence of Senators Carpenter, Conkling, Sumner, Trumbull and Garrett Davis.

HOMEOPATHIC APPOINTMENT.

Dr. G. M. Perine, late examining surgeon of the Pension Bureau, who was removed by ex-Commissioner of Pensions Van Tierman because he was a homeopathist, has been appointed by the present Commissioner a member of the board of examining surgeons at Milwaukee.

DEATH OF COMMANDER MITCHELL.

Commander William Mitchell, who was placed on the retired list of the navy four years ago, died at his residence in this city yesterday.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. PARKER.

General Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has resigned. The following is the correspondence on the subject:

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1871.

TO THE PRESIDENT: The effect of Congressional legislation, since I have had the honor to hold the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is to almost wholly divert from the Indian bureau all of its original importance, duties and proper responsibilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the present arrangements, is merely a sinecure office of the government; his principal duties being simply those of clerk of the board of Indian Commissioners, and operating wholly outside of and almost independent of the Indian bureau. I would gladly and willingly do anything in my power to aid in forwarding and promoting to successful issue the President's wise and beneficent Indian policy, but I cannot, in justice to myself, longer continue to hold the ambiguous position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I most respectfully and firmly tender my resignation of said office, to take effect on the first day of August, 1871. Sincerely thanking you, Mr. President, for the kindness and consideration you have always shown me, I have the honor to be, and shall ever remain, your obedient servant.

[Signed] ELY S. PARKER.

THE RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 13.—SIR—Your letter of the 29th of June, tendering your resignation as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to take effect on the 1st of August, 1871, was duly received. Accepting it severs official relations which have existed between us for eight consecutive years without cause of complaint as to your entire fitness for either of the important places which you have had during that time. Your management of the Indian bureau has been in harmony with the policy which I hope will tend to the civilization of the Indian race. It has also been able and discreet. In leaving the publice service to pursue a more independent course of life, you take with you my sincere wishes for your prosperity and my hearty commendation to all with whom the accidents of life may bring you in business relations for integrity and ability.

Very truly yours,

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

To Gen. E. S. Parker, Commissioner Indian Affairs.

CHICAGO.

The Texas Cattle Trade.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The Salina (Kansas) Advocate of the latest date says the entire country east, west and south of Salina is now filled with Texas cattle. The bottoms are overflowing with them. Not less than 200,000 head are now within the precincts of the State, and the arrivals daily are immense in numbers. Prices range as follows: From $6 to $8 for yearlings, $10 to $12 for two-year-olds, $16 to $18 for three-year-olds and cows, and $20 to $24 for beeves. These prices appear to be well maintained.

THE BURIAL OF "TAD" LINCOLN.

The remains of Thos. Lincoln, son of the late President, were taken from this city last evening to Springfield in a special car tendered for the purpose by the Chicago and St. Louis railroad, and interred at Oak Ridge, near that city, beside those of his father and brother Willie. This morning the funeral took place from the residence of Nirian W. Edwards, an uncle of the deceased, and was attended by an immense concourse of the citizens of Springfield and the State. Among the leading citizens present were Senator Trumbull, Judge David Davis, General Hardee, Colonel Sheridan, J. Young Scammond, William B. Ogden, J. N. Arnold, and Senator Harlan, of Iowa, etc.

THE STORM.

A Severe Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, July 16.—During the thunder-storm to-day, the Yorkville bell-tower, one hundred and thirty feet high, with a five thousand seven hundred pound bell, was blown down.

A carriage containing A. D. Storme and wife and daughter, was crushed in Fifth avenue by a falling tree. The family escaped with slight injuries.

A sloop yacht, name unknown, capsized and sunk in the bay. One man was drowned.

A brig was struck by lightning and set on fire. Damage unknown.

The streets were flooded and chimneys blown down. A sail-boat, with Dr. Ambrose and son, three years old, of Brooklyn, on board, capsized during the storm. The child was drowned.

CHURCH AND RAILROAD DEPOTS DESTROYED.

VINELAND, N. J. July 17.—A fearful tornado, accompanied by thunder, lightning and heavy rain, struck this town last evening. The loss of property of all kinds is very severe. Roofs of houses, trees and fences were destroyed. The most serious losses were the destruction of the Episcopal church, two railway depots and two dwelling-houses. The loss of the church is especially felt. In one house destroyed, six men were gathered when the roof was taken off and the walls fell in, wounding some, but none dangerously. No loss of life reported. The tornado seems to have been entirely local, the country within a quarter of a mile of town escaping.

DUST TO DUST.

The Funeral Ceremonies Over the Victims of Bloody Wednesday.

Spectators Stand Uncovered While the Procession Passes.

THE LAST SAD CHAPTER OF THE RIOT.

FUNERAL OF WYATT AND PAGE.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The funeral of Sergeant Wyatt and private Page, of the Ninth regiment, killed in the riot, took place to-day at Woodlawn Cemetery. Services were held over the bodies in Calvary Church, Chaplain Flagg, of the Ninth regiment, delivering the funeral sermon.

THE CROWDS IN ATTENDANCE.

The remains were followed to the grave by the Ninth, Twelfth, Seventy-first, and representatives from other regiments. Some eight thousand citizens stood in the streets, in a drenching rain storm, and witnessed the procession. No one was allowed in the church save the military, police, and relatives of the family. The scene was impressive.

OFFICERS ATTACKED ON THEIR RETURN.

No disturbance whatever occurred on the route of the procession, but Captain Swift and Lieutenant Cardoza, of the Seventy-first regiment, while returning from the funeral, in uniform, were attacked by a mob, who tried to stab them. Lieutenant Cardoza drew a revolver and protected his chief until they reached home. No one was injured. John Mahoney, the ringleader, was arrested.

LATER—IMMENSE THRONGS OF SPECTATORS.

All along the route the procession of Page and Wyatt, of the Ninth regiment, was accompanied and followed by an immense crowd, notwithstanding the rain, which was pouring down in torrents. Every window of every house was filled with groups of men and women, who had been patiently waiting all the afternoon for the appearance of the procession. All the stoops of the houses were black with people, and the housetops were lined with hundreds of anxious sight-seers.

THE SCENE OF THE LINE OF MARCH.

About half-past six the funeral train started from the depot. Rumors had become current during the early part of the day that the train would be attacked or thrown from the track, and Superintendent Kelso placed special patrolmen on guard at every block which the railroad traversed. Instead, however, of the train being attacked, almost every cottage in the suburbs and every house outside of town, near the track, had its quota of sympathizers with the regiment, who assembled at the windows and piazzas and testified their respect for the noble dead by piously uncovering until the whole train had passed by.

AT WOODLAWN

the regiment and the escort of police, some two hundred strong, who accompanied it from New York in the capacity of mourners rather than a protection, were met by an immense crowd. The procession to the grave was a very solemn one.

THE RETURN—AT THE ARMORY.

The Ninth returned safely to the city about 10 o'clock, and on its way to the armory was loudly cheered by the people in the streets. At the armory the police and regiment, before parading, cheered one another till they were hoarse. The experience of the Ninth during the past few days has made many hearts sad, but the regiment has undoubtedly gained in popularity since the fatal Wednesday.

THE FUNERAL OF LATTIMER.

The funeral services of Wm. L. Lattimer were held yesterday in the Swedenborgian church, on Thirty-fifth street, between Lexington and Third avenue. He was one of the innocent victims of the riot. The body was not in the church. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends present. Rev. Mr. Keyes preached the sermon, and made a few remarks alluding to the sudden and sad death of Lattimer and the severe affliction to his family. The remains will be conveyed to Albany.

OTHER FUNERALS.

Among other funerals that took place yesterday were: Thomas Sullivan, a victim of the riot. His death was caused by the volley fired by the military. The remains were escorted to the cemetery by the Tweed Benevolent Association.

Charles H. Pettit, the young man who was shot down in the street by a stray bullet, after he had just parted with his affianced bride, in order to make some purchases, was buried from the residence of his uncle, Jas. Morton, No. 362 West Twenty-first street.

James Monohan, also killed by the military, was buried by the Hibernian Society.

Michael Tully was also buried.

Augustus P. Gilbert, a compositor in the Herald office, was buried at Cypress Hill Cemetery

Jas. A. Clark, proprietor of a paper collar manufactory, was buried at Greenwood.

Items Relating to the Riot.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER OF THE NINTH.

Edward Coffrey, aged twenty-eight, belonging to Company H, Ninth regiment, and late Hospital Stewart of that regiment, died a terrible death. He was detained on the 12th by his sick wife, and in the evening he was fearfully depressed when he learned of the riot; and on hearing to-day the comments on his absence from the post of danger, he got excited and cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor, expiring immediately.

COMPLIMENTING THE POLICE.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Gov. Hoffman has sent an autograph letter to Superintendent Kelso, warmly complimenting him on the conduct of the entire police force for discipline, bravery, and discretion during the riot.

ACTION OF THE IRISH BRIGADE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the officers of the Irish Brigade Association was held to-day at the Astor House, Colonel Benson presiding, preliminary to a project for a mass meeting of the citizens of New York to give expression to their opinions on the late riot, and the conduct of the authorities. The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That as an organization in a great measure representing the Irish society of New York, who fought to sustain the Government of the United States, and gave substantial token of their respect for law and love of liberty, we deeply deplore the calamities of Wednesday, the 12th inst.

SERMONS ON THE RIOT.

Sermons were preached in several of the churches to-day on the riots. Rev. Dr. Northrup, of the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian, said the people had passed through a scene of trouble, and through deadly strife had given those in power assurances that, winning principles to maintain, they must not be recreant to their trust. Peace was worth having and preserving, even at the expense of bloodshed. It was proper that the Hibernians should have their rights and the Orangemen theirs, and nothing less than the rights and liberties of American citizens must be preserved, and if bullets were the only arguments effectual with certain classes, then let bullets be used.

In the absence of the Bishop, who was out of town, Father Conney preached at St. Patrick's Church, from Matthew, seventh chapter. He cautioned the people against false teachers, who, caring only to gain their ends, led them in the path destructive; and without directly naming the instigators of the disturbance, exhorted the people in future to follow the advice of their divinely-commissioned teacher, who always spoke to them for their benefit.

At the Church of St. Paul, Rev. Father Deshaw, speaking in reference to the riots, claimed that priests were divinely ordained as guides to their flocks in matters political as well as spiritual; that it was the duty of the latter to follow the counsels of their clergy, and that they would thus be guarded against error.

At St. Columbus Church Rev. Father Hogerty advised Irishmen to bury the feuds and animosities of the old land, and cultivate friendly relations with Orangemen.

REGULATING STREET PARADES.

In the Board of Police to-day, Commissioner Manierre offered a preamble, declaring that the occupation of the public thoroughfares by parades and processions had grown to be an evil of such magnitude as required police regulation or prohibition, and that such occupation, which is not a right, but only toleration, has become odious and dangerous; therefore,

Resolved, That, excepting parades of the National Guard and funeral processions, no procession, of any kind, shall be permitted to occupy the streets of New York without permission of the Board of Police, in which event the Superintendent shall give an escort and proper protection.

SEEKING LEGAL OPINION.

Commissioner Barr offered a resolution for obtaining legal opinion on the best method of dealing with street processions.

Both resolutions were referred to a committee composed of Bosworth and Barr.

MAYOR HALL ON THE SUBJECT.

Mayor Hall, in seconding Barr's resolution, denied the lawful right of any procession, except the military, to occupy the streets, and said the authorities were perfectly justified in forbidding processions; that it was done, in a recent instance, for a first time, simply shows that the question was never before presented for decision. Never before did any procession engender circumstances threatening a breach of the peace.

On the Mayor's motion three days' leave of absence, in batches of a hundred at a time, was granted patrolmen who faithfully performed their duties on the 12th.

THE ORANGE LEADER BEGGING THAT THE PARADE BE STOPPED.

Among the important documents bearing upon the cause of action first taken by the civil authorities in regard to the recent troubles, there is published this morning a letter written by John J. Bond, Orange leader, to Superintendent Kelso, two days before the riot, in which he implores that functionary to stop the Orange demonstration, and spare the effusion of blood.

TO BE TRIED FOR DENOUNCING THE MILITARY.

Capt. Petty is to be tried to-day. Lieut. Macklin and others belonging to the Eighty-fourth regiment will testify in his behalf.

MORE DEATHS—TWO MORE WOUNDED DIED TO-DAY—HEAVY BAIL.

At Yorkville Police Court this morning, John Mahony, a respectable young man, was arraigned at the bar to answer the charge of felonious assault, committed by him on two officers of the Seventy-first regiment yesterday, while on their way home from the obsequies of young Page. The prisoner said that he was ashamed of the position in which he found himself, but he had no one to blame for it but himself, he having been drunk at the time. He was held in $3,000 to answer.

GOV. HOFFMAN HUNG IN EFFIGY.

A large party of roughs in the Twelfth ward, Brooklyn, hung an effigy in Hamilton avenue this morning bearing a breastplate labeled: "John T. Hoffmann, Governor of New York, died July 12, 1871."

FOREIGN.

Terrible Explosion of Petroleum at Rheims—Two Hundred Arrests in Paris in one Week—Thiers Playing Talleyrand with the Pope, etc.

FRANCE.

General Paladines.

PARIS, July 16.—General Paladines has been appointed Commander of the Fourteenth Military Division of France.

The Thiers Letter a Forgery.

The Journal Officiel again pronounces the alleged letter of President Thiers to the Pope a forgery.

Arrests and Trials.

Two hundred prisoners were arrested in the Montrouge quarter alone last week. The courts-martial for the trial of Communist prisoners opens to-morrow.

A Cautious Letter.

The Avenir Liberal asserts that Thiers has written a short and vague letter to the Pope hinting that France will support the Papacy, diplomatically, if other powers act with her.

Darboy's Successor.

PARIS, July 17.—The announcement that the Archbishop of Tours succeeds the late Monsigneur Darboy as Archbishop of Paris is confirmed.

Payment of the Indemnity Delayed.

Owing to delay caused by certain technicalities the delivery of the first half milliard of indemnity to Germany has not been consummated.

Warning Against Bonapartists.

PARIS, July 12.—The Solut, a new weekly journal which supports Thiers, utters a cry of warning against intriguers for the restoration of the Bonaparts.

Disastrous Petroleum Explosion.

PARIS, July 16.—A great fire was occasioned at Rheims to-day, by the explosion of a quantity of petroleum. Fifty persons were killed and wounded by the explosion, and many buildings in the business portion of the city were burned.

The Explosion at St. Maur.

The Official Journal states that the explosion in the works of St. Maur, Vincennes, was accidental, and that six persons were killed and thirty wounded.

Requiem Service.

A solemn requiem service is to be held in the Cathedral of Notre Dame in honor of the martyred Archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur Darboy.

The sanitary condition of Paris is now good.

GERMANY.

The Bavarian Triumphal Entry.

BERLIN, July 16.—The Bavarian troops, which served in the late war, made a triumphal entry into Munich to-day, amid the most enthusiastic rejoicing. The city was splendidly decorated, and to-night there is a general illumination.

Honor to the Crown Prince of Saxony.

DRESDEN, July 17.—The Emperor of Russia has sent a flattering telegraphic dispatch to the Crown Prince of Saxony, conferring on him the honorary title of Field Marshal.

Warning to Catholic Bishops.

BERLIN, July 17.—The Official German Gazette sharply reproves the Catholic Bishops of Germany for their encroachments on the civil power.

ENGLAND.

A Meeting Dispersed.

LONDON, July 17.—The police of London have dispersed a meeting in Hyde Park, the object of which was the promotion of emigration from the United Kingdom. This action was rendered necessary by the noise and confusion incident to the proceedings.

England's Son-in-Law.

The Prince Imperial, Frederick William of Germany, is expected at Osborne on Saturday next.

Assassinated.

The Chief of Police of Dublin died yesterday from wounds received a few days since at the hands of a supposed Fenian. The murderer is under arrest.

Disaster at Sea.

The ship Nalamon, from Bombay, bound to Pennaug, has foundered in the Indian ocean. Thirty lives were lost.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 17—5 P. M.—Consols 93⅛. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 92¼; old 1865s 92⅛; 1867s 91⅛; 10-40s 91⅛. Sugar afloat 30s@30s 6d. Turpentine 48s.

PARIS, July 17.—Bourse, rentes 56 francs and 2 centimes.

ANTWERP, July 17.—Petroleum 49¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—Cotton, the market is easier; middling uplands 8⅞@9d; middling Orleans 9¼d; sales to-day of 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export. Wheat, California 11s 6d; spring 10s 4d@10s 6d; winter 11s. Corn, No 2 mixed 31s 3d. Cheese 54s. Short rib middles 36s.

THE SOUTH.

The Green-eyed Monster.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Albert Myers was shot dead this morning by Michael L. Rodgers. Cause, jealousy. The murderer is imprisoned.

NEGROES SENTENCED FOR A TERRIBLE ROBBERY AND MURDER.

Francis Monteith, clerking in Cappin's store, St. James parish, was murdered on May 10th, his body thrown into the river, and the store robbed and burned, by four negroes. A jury, composed of six blacks and six whites, to-day found them guilty of arson, burglary and murder, and affixed the penalty of death to their crimes.

GOLD MINES IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, July 17.—Valuable gold mines have been discovered in Monroe county, Tenn., and Gen. Vaughn calls for 100 hands to work in them.

SUICIDE.

Joseph Page, clerk in the drug store of his brother, R. E. Page, committed suicide last night by taking morphene.

COLORED VISITORS.

Several hundred colored people, from Atlanta, are at present on a visit to Nashville. They have been received and treated with marked respect by the colored people of Nashville. To-morrow they have a celebration at the colored fair ground, and a ball at night.

OUTRAGES BY A BAND OF NEGRO OUTLAWS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 17.—In Robeson county this morning Lowry and his band of negro outlaws waylaid and killed Daniel Murdock McLean, a prominent citizen, and Hugh McLean, his brother, a youth only 13 years old. They also wounded Archibald McCallum. These parties were riding along the public road in a buggy, and were fired upon from a thick piece of woods. A state of terror exists among the women and children in Robeson county. The sheriff has a posse of 150 men in the field, but their efforts thus far to capture the outlaws have been utterly fruitless.

THE TURF.

Races at Fleetwood Park.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A race for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, was won, yesterday, at Fleetwood Park, by Topsy; time 2:45½, 2:41 and 2:37.

The race for the $5,000 purse was won by Juno, her competitor, Josephine, being withdrawn.

RACES AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, July 17.—The first race to-day was a hurdle race, two miles, eight hurdles, won by Oysterman in 4:04¾. At the second hurdle Sanford threw his rider, and Belmont refused to take the leap. Oysterman and Tammany ran the entire distance.

In the second race, for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, Joe Daniels, the favorite, won in 1:19¾. Mollie McIntyre second, and Edward Thompson's bay filly third.

The third race, two miles, for three-year-olds, was won by Mary Clark, the favorite, in 3:40. Express second, and John Merriman third.

BOSTON.

The Press on Butler's Bid for the Governorship.

BOSTON, July 17.—Gen. Butler's expressed readiness to accept the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts is not favorably responded to by the leading Boston papers.

The Advertiser thinks it rather early to accept nominations to be made so far ahead, and intimates that Gov. Claflin may be induced, if the political situation demands it, to run again.

The Journal says there is no question but that the Republicans in convention will act with proper discretion and nominate for all offices gentlemen who will strengthen the party and continue its beneficial rule.

LADIES DROWNED.

Miss Ada McEwen, of Lowell, and Miss Ann Cumming, of Portsmouth, N. H., were drowned to-day in Charles river by capsizing their boat.

COREA.

A Surveying Party from the American Squadron Whip two Forts Heavily Armed and Manned.

"Don't be the First to Fire Nor the First to Stop."

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The following special account of the Corean fight was received by the America from Shanghai, having been brought by the Palos, which left Corea June 8 to get stores and bring up some eight-inch guns from the Ashuelot:

VISIT OF THE NATIVES TO THE FLEET.

The fleet arrived at Jerome Gulf May 20, and report ten days surveying channels between the various islands, and finally coming to anchor at a point designated on the French charts Ile Boiz. For three days the surveying party was away. In that time they met some natives who sent off a communication asking where we were from and hoping we were well. On Monday a number of Coreans of the third and fifth ranks came on board. Governor Low's interpreter received them. They were not of a rank to be received by the Admiral or the Minister. They were shown about the Colorado and distinctly told that we meant to send the surveying party up the river, and that our mission was peaceful, and that we should not attack or molest them unless they first assaulted us.

They expressed themselves as non-committal, and as glad to know that our mission was peaceful, and I believed they were satisfied.

THE SURVEYING PARTY.

On Thursday the Monocacy and Palos, with four steam launches, two from the Colorado and the others from the Alaska and Benicia, left the ship about half past 10 A. M. to go up and past Konghoa, an island at the mouth of the river Salle. The survey party from the Monocacy, under Captain McCrea, numbered 170; from the Palos, under Colonel Rockwell, fifty, and the launches manned eleven men each. Captain Homer C. Blake was on the Palos.

Accompanying the expedition were Mr. Cowle, private secretary to Minister Low. On the Palos, Messrs. R. J. McCaslin and Ed. H. Julesburg. Paymaster Spaulding, of the Palos, was with Lieutenant Totten, and Captain Bowell and Mr. Slossen, of the Colorado, with Lieutenant Mead.

The boat parties were armed with cutlasses, pistols and Remington rifles. The Benicia launch carried a twenty-four-pounder in the bow, and the others were provided with twelve-pounders, all having a good supply of shell, canister and shrapnel.

UP THE RIVER.

Availing themselves of the flood-tide, the launches went ahead abreast up Konghoa river, sounding as they proceeded, the Palos and Monocacy following at a convenient distance. The boats, which were unmolested for some time, prosecuted their work regularly on the river, which is here about a mile wide.

The day was bright and pleasant, and all went well. All approached the narrow portion of the river about ten miles from the Colorado.

A BLEACHED ARMY.

Here a great turnout of white-coated Coreans was noticed on a bluff on the left bank, with flags flying, presenting quite a martial array. A nearer view indicated their number to be about 2,000 men, clothed in white coats, not unlike the present European overcoats, white pajamas, tied at the ankle, with white socks and light summer shoes, such as Chinese wear.

THE FORTS.

There were two red stone forts visible, one on each bank, apparently armed with upwards of sixty-nine eighteen pounders, and guarding the narrow passage or bend in the river. The one on the right bank was the smaller of the two, and was not noticed at all during the fight, except by a shot or two to find if any one was stirring therein; but the main fort, upon the left bank, rising nearly one hundred feet from the water's edge, was evidently the standpoint of the Coreans, from which they expected to intimidate or drive away in dismay the foreigners.

OBSERVING THE ENEMY.

The launches kept on their business, without heeding the spectacle presented on the bank. The Benicia launch had meanwhile dropped astern, owing to the lead-line fouling her screw; so that when the party came opposite the fort she was nearly two miles off.

Mr. Cowle took good observations of the Coreans, and counted more than thirty-six guns in position. Besides these were seen a number of gingalls, carried by two men each. These last, with bannered men, helped to swell the array which formed upon the side and top of the hills behind the stone wall.

THE FIGHT.

The turning point of the river was now almost reached, and when at a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards from the shore,

A STREAM OF FIRE

was poured from the large fort, followed in a few moments by the discharge of guns from the fort on the right bank. The launches were at once turned, their bows on the main fort, and their guns quickly replied, while the Palos and Monocacy, coming up on a five-knot tide, rattled away over the heads of the flotilla with their eight-inch rifled guns.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

Lieut. Commander Rockwell, with the Palos, made splendid practice with the bow guns, while Captain McCrea, who followed in the Monocacy, gave the enemy the full benefit of his broadside battery at close quarters, so close that the vessel grazed some hidden rocks which formed a reef just above the bend of the river. Notwithstanding this accident, which displaced an iron plate, and caused her to leak, she kept up a steady fire until the forts were silenced.

WHIPPED IN TEN MINUTES.

During the action there was little or no breeze, and a thick smoke from shore and the river almost hid the combatants. At intervals, however, was noticed red sand with mortar from the walls, flying off in clouds, as shells burst in the works, and in ten minutes from the commencement of the firing the Coreans were driven back over the hill.

ORDERS OF THE ADMIRAL.

Admiral Rodgers had said before the surveying party left his ship: "Don't fire unless you are fired upon, but if you are fired upon don't be the first to stop firing."

There were no orders given to land, so that, after Captain Blake had satisfied himself as to the discomfiture of the enemy, the gunboats and launches were ordered to move round the bend and anchor a short distance above the scene of action.

THE CASUALTIES.

The only casualties reported were on the Alaska's launch. A sailor was in the act of pointing a howitzer when a ball struck him on the side of the head and shoulder; another had two fingers cut off by the recoil of a gun.

It seems strange that with such hot and close firing on the part of the Coreans such small damage should result, but it is believed that this fortunate issue for the boats was owing to the larger guns on the forts being elevated too much for the gunboats, and the launches were all more or less struck by balls, and many narrow escapes took place, but fortunately none were badly hurt.

COOL CONDUCT.

After the boats had rounded the point the Coreans returned to their guns, and in time to open fire upon the launch of the Benicia, which was delayed and left behind. Master Schroeder, who was in charge of the launch, did not hesitate to force a passage against all odds, and join his companions; and soon as fire from the fort was delivered he coolly returned the fire, and pushed on up the river.

A PARTING SALUTE ASTONISHING THE NATIVES.

At slackwater the boats headed down stream again, but before they started on their return to the squadron a few shells were thrown over the hill into the fort. This procedure settled affairs for that day. The Coreans finding their forts of no use, even around a corner and out of sight, concluded to evacuate. They were seen marching out of the works in single file, and making a short route to the woods in the rear.

The work of the surveying party being concluded, the vessels returned to the squadron without further molestation.

A COREAN EXCUSE FOR MURDER.

YOKOHAMA, June 23.—It is reported that during the recent fight between the gunboats Monocacy and Palos and the Corean forts, a note signed by the Chief Counsellor of the King was sent to our boats by a messenger, which stated that the Coreans refused to hold any intercourse whatever with foreign nations, and that the crew of the American ship General Sherman were put to death under the laws of the land because they were guilty of piracy and murder after they had been shipwrecked.

AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS.

Our vessels returned to their anchorage after receiving this letter, and taking as clear a survey of the forts as possible, Admiral Rodgers now awaits further instructions from Washington.

Another Kerosenist Gone.

TOLEDO, July 17.—Mrs. Pety Mattimore was fatally burned Saturday evening while lighting a fire with kerosene.

By the capsizing of a yatch during the storm yesterday evening, Geo. Synder, a lad fifteen years of age, was drowned.

Drowned While Bathing.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—This afternoon three boys—Cornelius Ryan, John Galvin and Samuel Gloss—were drowned while bathing in a brickyard pond.

NEW YORK.

Took —— Head for a Base-Ball.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Constable Henry Woerner, of Harrison, New Jersey, has been held in ten thousand dollars bail for beating a young man named Barr with a base-ball bat.

DARING RUFFIANISM.

Early this morning a crowd of roughs took possession of the Second avenue depot and demolished the windows and broke the furniture, and then made an attack upon a car. When the police attempted to arrest them all but one escaped.

SERVED THEM BOTH RIGHT.

John Roe was arrested at the instance of Joseph Ford, of Astoria, Fulton county, Ills., for swindling the latter to the amount of $230. Ford paid the money for counterfeit notes and received a box of sawdust.

EDITORIAL EXCURSION TO THE MAMMOTH CAVE.

The New York agricultural editorial excursion party will leave this city to-morrow morning for Mammoth Cave, Ky., Kansas, Colorado and the Rocky Mountains. Among the excursionists are J. G. Kingsbury, editor of the Northwestern Farmer; Geo. S. Bowen and wife, of the Chicago Bureau.

A TURNVEREIN HALL.

The corner-stone of the building of the New York Turnverein Society, on Third street, was laid to-day. The building is 50 feet front by 150 feet deep, and contains an assembly room, lecture room, schools, gymnasium, etc.

DEATH OF A VICTIM OF THE WHISKY RIOT.

Clanton Gilbert, Gen. Jordan's assistant assessor, who was shot by some unknown man during the Fifth ward whisky riot in Brooklyn, Friday evening, died in the hospital of the navy yard yesterday, after two days' terrible agony.

BURGLARS LOSE A BIG PRIZE.

Three professional burglars having entered the basement of a house next to the U. S. bonded warehouse of Herman J. Meyer, in Greenwich street, where two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of merchandise is stored, were busily engaged Saturday afternoon cutting through the walls. A porter heard the noise raised by their operations, gave the alarm, and the burglars fled; but one of them, calling himself Wm. King, was captured after a desperate struggle.

BILLIARD CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.

Cyrille Dion has issued a notice in which he challenges any one in the world to play him a game of three-ball or French carom billiards, the amount of the stakes to be not less than $500 a side. It is thought in billiard circles that an international contest will be the result of his challenge.

THE ERIE RAILROAD LITIGATION.

Messrs. Heath & Raphael filed a bill in equity to-day in the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court, enjoining the Erie Railroad Company and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Association from any further increase in the registry of the stock of the Erie Railroad Company.

SCHUTZENFEST.

The New York Schutzenfest corps, under command of Captain Gerds, are holding their Fourteenth annual festival to-day, and will contend during the next three days for prizes worth $1,000. Delegations from other cities will participate.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 17—P. M.

The Gold market was weaker to-day; opening 112⅝ and closing at 112⅜. Loans were made at 1@2 ℔ cent.

The gold clearances to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were $34,500,000.

The reports of light shipments of gold to-morrow helped decline the market.

The Government bond market has been dull but firm. Ten-forties advanced slightly. Treasury officials say that Secretary Boutwell will suspend the further purchase of bonds should they remain above par in gold.

In Stock there was not enough done to give tone to the market list, excepting in Erie, Pittsburgh and Union Pacific, which are steady but dull, the first two advancing and the latter breaking to 28⅜ under sales by the bears, who raided this stock, hoping to create a general decline. A good number of professional speculators are out of town and the cliques are holding on patiently in the hope of securing the short interest. The back-bone of the market is Lake Shore, which is held by a strong pool. The market closed dull but firm.

Money is plentiful at 2@3 ℔ cent.

State securities are dull, excepting Missouris and Tennessees, which are strong and active.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 110¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	115
Coupons of 1862	114¼
Coupons of 1864	113¼
Coupons of 1865	114
Coupons of 1865, new	112⅛
Coupons of 1867	112⅜
Coupons of 1868	112
Ten-forties	113
Currency 6's	114

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	98¼	Old Virginia	66¼
Old Tennessee	72	Old N. Carolina	45½
New Tennessee	—	New N. Carolina	27
New Virginia	78		

STOCKS.

Canton	78½	Rock Island	107⅛
Western U. Tel'gh	58¼	New Jersey Cent'l	105¾
Quicksilver	12¼	St. Paul	59⅝
Mariposa	4	Do. preferred	80⅞
Do. preferred	6½	Tol. & Wabash	59⅞
Adams Express	81	Do. preferred	81¼
Wells & Fargo	50	Ft. Wayne	100
American Express	55	Terre Haute	24
U. S. Express	53	Do. preferred	56
Pacific Mail	43⅛	Chicago & Alton	120¼
N. Y. Central, con.	96⅝	Do. preferred	123½
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	91⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	44
Erie	29½	C. C. & C., ex-div.	87
Erie preferred	56	Burlington	152
Harlem	128½	Lake Shore	108⅛
Do. preferred	131	C. C. & Ind. C.	17¼
Reading	111⅛	Ill. Cent., ex-div.	132
Michigan Central	120	Union Pacific	28¾
Pittsburgh	119¾	Cent'l Pac. bonds	98¼
Northwestern	71¼	Union Pac. bonds	88¾
Do. preferred	90¼		

NEW ALBANY.

Marriage license was issued yesterday to John N. Payne and Mary F. Slider.

Quite a number of the late employes in the New Albany Rolling-mill left for Wheeling last evening.

Father Eugene McBarron, of this city, has taken charge of a Catholic parish near Terre Haute.

Patents were issued last week to M. N. Lynn, New Albany, for a steam plow and a water-gauge.

There were two hundred and seventy-three persons in attendance at Wesley Chapel Sunday-school Sunday morning.

The infant class-room of Wesley Chapel Sunday-school has been nicely carpeted and fitted up in elegant style.

Hon. William T. Jones, delegate to Congress from Wyoming Territory, was a guest of the DePauw House yesterday.

The steamer Spray took a large lot of freight from the sunken steamer Leonidas yesterday, and left with two barges in tow for Cairo.

The United States snagboat Greenback is engaged in removing the wreck of the S. P. Hibbard, that lies in the channel below Falling Run.

One of the professors in an up-town school will be matrimonially united at high noon to-day to one of the accomplished belles of Cherry street.

The following transfer of real estate was recorded yesterday: Louisa O. Robinson to Jas. P. Adams, lots 12 and 13, Harvey's plat, Oak street, $1,300.

The Court of Common Pleas will convene at 9 o'clock this morning, Judge P. J. Jewett presiding. The case of Belle A. Gordon vs. L. L. Gorner, is set for trial to-day.

The Sunday-school connected with Wesley M. E. Church, will give a grand concert at the Opera House next Tuesday night, under the leadership of Mr. Lew Brown.

In Justice A. W. Monroe's court yesterday, James G. Rowley and John D. Rowley paid $11 50 each for assaulting Charles Smith, who paid the same amount for provoke.

Jacob Hartman, a German who was overloaded with schnapps, was placed in the station-house, yesterday afternoon, to take a rest until the opening of the Police Court this morning.

Judge D. W. Lafollette is a zealous worker in the Sunday-school cause. On last Sunday he delivered four addresses to Sabbath-schools in the vicinity of Georgetown, returning home in a drenching rain.

The Sisters of Providence connected with Holy Trinity Catholic Church of this city, leave to-day for a short vacation at the Mother's house at St. Mary's in the Woods, located three miles from Terre Haute.

The old Lutheran Church building, that has been standing in the street near Centenary Church for several weeks, will be started for Vincennes street to-day. It is to be hoped that the contractors will have better luck than those who formerly undertook the job.

Howard Stephenson met with a severe accident at the New Albany steam forge-works, yesterday afternoon. While engaged at work on a shaft, he was struck with the end of a "porter-bar" and knocked senseless. He received prompt medical attendance, and was resting easy last evening. He was severely bruised, but no serious results are apprehended.

The following cases were disposed of in the Police Court yesterday: Henry Freeman, disorderly conduct; fine and costs $7 40. Henry Walters, assaulting Isaiah Greenway; continued until this morning. Joseph Dannecher, disorderly conduct, using insulting language to a lady; continued until this morning. Mortimer Welch, provoke; continued until this morning.

James T. Davis, Jr.; John Kane, Jr.; Thomas McCauley, W. B. Allman, Dunlevy F. Goodwin, of Jeffersonville; Frank Monroe, G. W. Torrey, H. W. Erle, T. G. Ballard, Louisville; Frank Hicks, steamer Tarascon; J. P. Gwathmey, Mauckport; O. M. Dickey, Xenia, Ohio; E. L. Meats, Indianapolis; William T. Jones, Wyoming Territory; W. J. Jackson, Memphis; J. N. Wright, Indianapolis, were registered at the DePauw House yesterday.

Frank Marsh was arrested by Sheriff Jones, yesterday morning on a bench warrant. Marsh was indicted at the late session of the grand jury for arson, charged with setting fire to Herman Schmidt's saddlery shop March 15, 1871. He gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear from day to day in the Criminal Court until the case is disposed of. It was a matter of surprise that Herman Schmidt, the owner of the shop that was partially destroyed by fire, should be the first to go on Marsh's bond.

The Criminal Court convened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The case of the State vs. Edmund Telle, assault and battery, charged with cutting with intent to kill John Bowen, was continued until the next term of the court. Telle having left for parts unknown, forfeiture of recognizance taken. The case of the State vs. F. L. Morse, assault and battery, was taken up. This is a case where Prof. Morse is charged with excessively whipping Archie Reamer, a little son of Captain H. J. Reamer. Judge A. B. Carlton and J. K. Marsh, Esq., appeared for the State; John S. Davis, Esq., and Stotsensburgh & Brown for the defendant. The examination of witnesses consumed the entire session of the court yesterday afternoon. The case will probably be given to the jury to-day.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

For a refreshing drink of ice-cold Blue Lick Water go to Thomas S. Cornelius', No. 234 Lower Main street.

THE NEW YORK STORE.

This Week will be Offered

1,000 yards fast-colored Lawns at 8 1-3c, former price 12 1-2c.
1,000 yards French Lawns at 16 2-3c, former price 25c
1,000 yards French Organdies at 25c, former price 45c.
1,000 yards Real Scotch Ginghams at 20c, former price 30c.
Also
2,500 yards Lisle Poplins at 20 and 22 1-2c, formerly sold at 30c.
2,000 yards Embroidered Grenadines at 16 2-3c, worth 25.
And
50 pieces 3-4 Black Iron Grenadines from 20c up.
20 pieces 8-4 Black Iron Grenadines from $2 50 up.
Also
2,000 yards White Piques at 25c per yard, worth 40c.
In addition to this, our GREAT CLOSING SALE of

DRESS GOODS,

We have marked down and will offer our
Entire stock of Lace Points at a fearful sacrifice.
Also
Our stock of Parasols and Sun-Umbrellas at 20 per cent. below cost.
We shall also continue the sale of our
Suit, Costume, and Polonnais Stock at lower prices than ever.

Our entire SUMMER STOCK must be closed out before invoicing, and every article has been marked down to such a price as will insure its being sold.

Special inducements will be offered also to buyers of DOMESTICS—100 cases and bales Bleached and Brown Goods, in all widths and grades, will be sold wholesale or retail at New York wholesale price list.

We shall also make special sale of Men's and Boys' LINENS and COTTONADES at prices much below the market.

Also 300 pieces TODD & RICHARDSON'S JEANS at manufacturers' prices.

jy18 d2 S. BARKER & CO.

WALL-PAPER. WOOD BROTHERS, No. 116 Fourth st., is the cheapest house in the city. Panel Paper Columns and Decorations of every style finished in the best manner. jy18dtf

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Johnny Russell, late clerk for Mr. Goldback, who has been ill for sometime, died yesterday evening.

Paul Dewey, a son of Judge Dewey, deceased, was, on yesterday, adjudged a lunatic and taken to the insane asylum.

Mr. Harry Williamson, late of this city, and Mr. George B. Wools, brother of the editor of the National Democrat, arrived here a few days ago from California, where they are now both living.

From what we have heard intimated, the largest docket ever known in the Criminal Court will be that of the coming term. No less than 500 liquor cases, from this city alone, will be called.

The youngest child of Dr. Lod W. Beckwith died yesterday. The child was quite an interesting one, and its death falls heavily upon its parents. Many are the sympathising friends to help mourn the loss.

All the regular trains on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad ran prompt on time yesterday, notwithstanding the great change of the day before in narrowing the track from this point to North Vernon.

In the Police Court yesterday Mart. Johnson and Martin Noon were each fined $14 50 for disorderly conduct. Charles North plead guilty to the charge of drunkenness, and fined $7 90. On good representations, North was released on his own recognizance.

A young lady, daughter of J. P. Winesburg, of this city, died yesterday morning. Miss Winesburg was a great favorite of those who knew her, an interesting and lovely girl to society, and her death will be bad news to her many friends, the citizens generally, and an irreparable loss to the community.

Mrs. Rebecca Morrison, relict of John Morrison, was reported dying yesterday, at her residence, in Aurora, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison were among the old pioneers of that county, and are known by everybody in that section. Mrs. Morrison is the grandmother of Mr. Reuben Daily, the irregular Jeffersonville reporter of this paper, and he and his family left yesterday, for Aurora, on the reception of the news.

John Harvey, a stranger in this community, was detected yesterday by Mr. John W. Kane, carriage maker on Chestnut street, in entering the office of the shop under suspicious circumstances. Mr. Kane arrested the man and delivered him into the custody of policeman Sibert. The case was called at 2½ o'clock before 'Squire Moore, and the defendant was committed to jail in default of bail in the sum of $200 on the charge of stealing a piece of cloth from Mr. Kane, valued at twenty cents. The charge seemed to be a small matter, but the circumstances attending the case point out plainly that an old offender is in custody, or that the man is a lunatic.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Probabilities—The conditions are favorable for local storms to-night from Missouri to Tennessee. Threatening weather, with light rain, will probably extend during the night over the Carolinas, with severe local storms. Pleasant weather will probably continue from the lower lakes to the Atlantic. The low barometer in the extreme northwest will probably extend to Lake Huron by Tuesday evening, with local storms west of Lake Michigan.

Sentenced for Blackmailing — Irish Meeting.

BUFFALO, July 17.—Reuben J. Dolph was sentenced to-day to five years' imprisonment in the State prison for blackmailing a policeman.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

[*For particulars see advertisements.*]

Cincinnati	BEN FRANKLIN	9 A. M.
Henderson	TARASCON	5 P. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	4 P. M.

Arrivals Yesterday.

United States, Cin.
Sandy, Troy.
Palestine, Evansville.
Nat Williams, Madison.
Ruby, Troy.
Charmer, Evansville.

Departures Yesterday.

Gen. Buell, Cin.
Nat Williams, Madison.
Sandy, Troy.
Palestine, Cin.
United States, Cin.
Morning Star, Head.
Ruby, Troy.
Charmer, Cin.

The river was about stationary yesterday evening with 20 inches in the pass down the Indian chute, and 8 feet 8 inches in the canal. The rain night before last will cause another slight rise. It will not, however, affect the river a great deal at this point, but will keep the river from declining for several days. Yesterday was a clear and delightfully pleasant day. At 6 P. M. the mercury stood at 80°. Special telegrams to the COURIER-JOURNAL report the condition of the weather and the Ohio and Mississippi and their tributaries, at various points.

Captain Pink Varble returned from Ghent yesterday.

Commodore James, of Corn Island fame, was in the city yesterday.

The United States left for Cincinnati with a splendid freight and passenger trip.

The Tarascon is the Henderson packet to-day, leaving the Portland wharf at 5 P. M.

The Little Condor arrived from Pomeroy with a tow of salt, and returned with a tow of empty barges.

Capts. J. H., D. W. and Frank Maratta left for Cincinnati yesterday evening by the mail-boat United States.

The Spray, from Cincinnati to Memphis, arrived night before last, but did not leave New Albany till about noon yesterday.

The Ben Franklin is the morning boat for Cincinnati to-day, leaving at 9 o'clock, and the Gen. Buell the evening boat, leaving at 4 o'clock.

The R. C. Gray and Edinburgh will leave Cincinnati this evening and arrive here to-morrow morning on their way to New Orleans.

The Eddyville is due from Cairo to-day, and will leave on her return trip to-morrow at 5 p. m. She is bringing up the Indiana trip of passengers.

Capt. D. Barnes, of Galveston, closed the contract yesterday for the wreck of the Leonidas, and will in a few days commence wrecking her.

After the 20th the Charmer will run from Portland to Evansville, and the Bermuda from Cincinnati to Louisville, connecting with the Charmer.

The steamer Camelia, Capt. Milt Akin, will enter this week as a regular Louisville and Cairo packet, making weekly trips, and will leave on her first trip next Friday.

The Palestine arrived from Evansville, and discharged here 750 sacks corn, 110 bbls whisky and 42 hhds tobacco. Her officers report the Ada Hellman hard aground at Oil Creek.

The steamer Texas, Captain Charles W. Stinder, is due to-day from New Orleans. She will come through the canal and proceed to Madison, where she will be lengthened thirty-five or forty feet.

Freight is now being carried from St. Louis to New Orleans at twenty cents a hundred and thirty-five cents a barrel for flour. All other freights in proportion. An advance is looked for soon.

The Charmer came in from Evansville yesterday morning, and discharged here 60 sacks corn, 15 hhds tobacco, 50 bbls whisky and a small lot of miscellaneous freight, and left for Cincinnati yesterday evening at 5 o'clock. Her officers report the Champion, from St. Louis, bound for Cincinnati, hard aground at Scuffletown bar.

In St. Louis, on Thursday, the tax collector levied upon the marine railway and dry docks at Carondelet for taxes, amounting to $300. Seventy-five thousand feet of lumber was taken. The company claim exemption from taxation under a contract with the former city of Carondelet. Deputies went down to levy upon the Kingsland iron works for tax bills amounting to $8,000, but the company paid up under protest, and were let off.

The Ironton Journal gives the following as the amount of wharfage collected at the Ironton wharf during the quarter ending June 30, 1871: April—Canal-boats, $6; flatboats, $3; wharfboats, $15 50; steamboats, $270; total, $300 50. May—Canal-boats, $6 50; barges, $8; flatboats, $10 50; wharfboats, $75; steamboats, $285; total, $381 50. June—Barges, $3 50; flatboats, $3 50; scows, $2; propellers, $2; wharfboats, $28 50; lumber, $108 45; steamboats, $250; total, $404 45. Total for quarter, $1,085 95.

Charles M. Scott, while in Washington, dropped into the room occupied by the supervising inspectors of steamboats, whom he addressed in a half hour's speech, giving his opinion upon various subjects. Mr. Scott believes the chief remedy for the frequent occurrence of steamboat disasters is the licensing of steamboat commanders. If, says Mr. Scott, the commander is competent, he will have competent subordinates. As illustration of this he refers to the steamboating career of two deceased captains of Mississippi boats, John C. Swon and Billy Forsyth, and two still living—Tom Leathers and John Cannon. Of course, he could name many others, dead and living, but these will serve as an illustration of his argument. He wants the commanders and mates to be licensed, as well as the pilots and engineers. Whatever efforts he has made, or may make, to bring about this requirement are not made as the agent of any pilots' association, but solely on his own responsibility, and for the good of his class and the public in general.

The following is an official list of the names of engineers that have been licensed at the port of Louisville for the year ending June 30, 1871:

Joseph Sabin,
Edwin Seward,
Rob't W. Curry,
James Auble,
W. H. Shohan,
John Wolfe,
John Walter,
Altine M. Adams,
Patrick Rogers,
Samuel Menear,
John Mullin,
Wm. M. Honey,
Wm. Horn,
Simon E. Haymon,
John H. Dawson,
Wm. Singleton,
Geo. Stephens,
C. C. Stegall,
Myers Ketchum,
James H. Bailey,
John S. Creeling,
Thos. E. Spence,
Oliver S. Holmes,
Henry H. Kelly,
Thos. J. Sheffer,
Jefferson Gillman,
Jo. Walker,
Edward Brown,
Calvin Beck,
Andrew Newkirk,
John McCrory,
John R. Daily,
Wm. A. Doyle,
David Mitchell,
Harky Carlisle,
Henry Hartwig,
Henry F. Tobin,
Harris E. Collins,
James E. Bosmer,
Peter Freelinger,
Charles H. Underwood,
Robt. E. Ballard,
Charles Osborne,
John Hughest,
John F. Shumate,
Charles Hawthorn,
W. H. Smith,
Aaron H. Armstrong,
Geo. M. Knightly,
W. Orn,
Stephen Durand,
Henry Woodward,
Wm. Holtsclaw,
John D. Cleveland,
James W. Hindman,
Michael Roach,
Hosea Shaw,
James H. Draper,
Geo. W. Finly,
Dawkins Elkins,
Geo. [illegible],
Chas. D. [illegible],
Geo. W. Harrolton,
B. T. Graham,
John E. Jackman,
Geo. Walton,
W. S. Walker,
James Byland,
Matthew McElkin,
Henry C. Hazlips,
John W. Beeler,
Thomas H. Simpson,
Henry C. Chapman,
Sam'l G. McClelland,
Geo. McKlenny,
Wm. E. Brown,
Oscar O. Curry,
Geo. Oliver,
Robert Roy,
John T. Wharton,
Thos. Gilbert,
Samuel Ritchie,
Etherold D. Wallace,
John R. Moffett,
John H. Foerbash,
Richard Goss,
John M. Glover,
Richard Long,
Martin V. Hord,
Wm. W. Lowry,
Alexander Burns,
Wm. J. Havens,
Wm. C. Betterwaite,
Geo. Wile,
Jackson McFarland,
Joseph C. Aust,
Peter Moore,
David H. Roade,
Thos. J. Henry,
Daniel Smith,
Philip Garet,
John E. Pyle,
Joseph E. Kern,
Wm. R. Shoemaker,
Hugh Long,
Jas. L. Hall,
Richard Moore,
Geo. B. Brown,
Wm. H. Moore,
Geo. Will,
James L. Nunemacher,
John Eilrich,
Thaddeus S. Spence,
Benjamin Atkinson,
Nelson S. Hallstead,
Robt. E. Bealer,
A. B. Warner,
John Lyons,
James C. Elliott,
John W. Ricketts,
Alfred Webb,
Joseph L. White,
John Thacker,
Samuel Still,
Wm. S. Spencer,
John Foulks,
Samuel Swain,
Wm. W. Miles,
Tillman Now,
John L. Powell,
Joseph Keiser,
John J. Davenport,
W. H. Cheeson,
Ephis J. G[illegible],
Thos. [illegible],
Geo. W. Spencer,
Geo. W. Vondergriff,
John C. Oliver,
Eugene Hugas,
Robert H. Harlan,
Joseph Brookshaw,
Stephen Smith,
John P. Houston,
Daniel Fender,
Orange Graves,
Ben Bull,
Jos. Colvin,
John W. King,
W. H. Baker,
Hugh Curry, Sr.,
Wm. E. Barringre,
[illegible] G. Howser,
James A. [illegible],
John Barckly,
James G. Ewing,
Joshua Decker,
Thomas W. Kerns,
Michael McNamee,
Thomas M. Knowles,
Charles Field,
Charles H. Supplee,
Francis Hughes,
James F. Knight,
Samuel H. Weatherford,
John A. Victor,
Geo. W. Lightner,
W. B. Lightner,
Thos. Reynolds,
Wm. Keady,
Jas. Holman,
Jas. P. Shade,
James F. Shannon,
Wm. W. Houston,
Charles H. Fitch,
Theodore Smith,
W. N. Bowman.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, July 17.—River 8 feet 3 inches; risen 6 inches. Arrived, Annie Laurie, Kanawha; Dove No. 2, Kentucky river. Weather clear and cooler.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 17.—Heavy storm of rain, lightning and wind last night, but clear and hot to-day. River risen 8 inches. Port list since Saturday night—Down, Emma Floyd, 9 P. M., Saturday; Rose Hite, 5 P. M., Sunday; Bermuda, 6 P. M.; Mary Ament, 6 P. M.; John Lumsden, 6 P. M. Monday. Up, John Lumsden and Quickstep, 8 P. M., Sunday; Rose Hite, Fayette and Rapidan, 10 A. M., to-day; Arkansas Belle, 1 P. M.; Fanny Brandeis, 1:30 A. M.; with good trips. Business active.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 17.—River falling; 22 inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather warm and showery.

CAIRO, ILL., July 17.—Port list, Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Florence Lee, Evansville packet, 4 A. M.; Texas, New Orleans to Louisville, 7 A. M.; Julia, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 8 A. M.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 6 A. M. The Indians is loading here for New Orleans. River stationary. Weather clear; mercury 88.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Arrived, Mary McDonald, Kansas City; Carrie V. Kountz, Sioux City; R. J. Lockwood, Red river; Belle of St. Louis, Vicksburg; Lake Superior and Moonstone, Illinois river; Huntsville, Peoria; Cambridge and Mary E. Poe, Sioux City. Departed, Northwestern, St. Paul; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Dexter, New Orleans; City of Chester, Memphis; St. Luke, Jefferson; Ida, Augusta and Moonstone, Illinois river. River falling slowly. Weather cloudy and sultry.

MEMPHIS, July 17.—Weather clear and fearfully hot. Mercury, 97 degrees. River this afternoon falling slowly. Up—Marble City, Commonwealth, Bismark, Sallie and Dardanelle.

LITTLE ROCK, July 17.—River again very low and falling. Weather clear and hot. Arrived—Little Rock, above; Sioux City, below.

VICKSBURG, July 17.—Down, Ouachita Belle, 7 P. M. Up, Natchez, 12 last night. Weather warm and clear. River falling.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Arrived, Shannon, Louisville; Reese and barges, Cincinnati. No departures.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Cattle, the market is very dull and ⅛c lower; sales of 2,800 head at 7½@8c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 6@7c for fair to good; 4@5½c ℔ for common. Sheep are in fair demand; sales of 12,500 head at 5@5½c. Hogs are higher; sales of 2,650 head at $6 75@7 75 ℔ cwt.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Cattle, total receipts 7,440 head; for the present market 146 cars at Communipaw, 96 cars at Weehawken and 62 cars at One Hundredth street, making 5,000 head; the market is depressed, about ¼c last Friday; there were nearly 1,000 head on sale to-day; they bring 6@8⅛c; thin Illinois 10@11c; good 11½c; prime 12c; a few extra selected at 12¾c; the average was strong 11c; all sold; 130 head of Texans, 6¼ cwt, sold at $3@10 each; 50 head of 8 cwt at 8½c, 55 ℔ ℔ cwt; 60 head of fat Ohio 7¾c; 60 head of Illinois, 7½ cwt, at 11c; 180 head of 8 cwt at 11¼@11½c. It was very hard to sell Texans. Sheep, receipts 28,900 head for the week, and 3,600 head to-day; the market is steady at 4¼@5c for very poor to ordinary sheep; 5¼@6¼c for extras; mean lambs 6¼@7½c; fair to prime 8@9½c; a car of 60 lbs Canada 9½c; 35 lbs. Illinois 6¼c; a car of 96 lbs Ohio sheep 5½c; a car of 73 lbs at 4¾c. Hogs, receipts 28,800 head for the week and 1,800 head to-day; the market is unchanged and firm at 6@7c for dressed; 130 lbs pigs at 7⅜c; most of the hogs sold at 6¼@7c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Flour, the market is quiet; superfine $4 75; double extra $5 25@5 75; treble extra $6@6 25. Corn is quiet; mixed 71c; yellow 73@75c; white 77@78c. Oats 63@70c. Bran $1 02½. Hay is scarce and firmer; prime $30; choice $32. Mess pork is dull and held at $16. Bacon 7¼c; [illegible] 9¼@10c; sugar-cured hams 15½@16½c. Lard is quiet; tierce 10½@10¾c and keg 11¼@11¾c. Sugar is good demand; fair 10@10½c; choice 13c. Molasses is quiet; interior reboiled 22@30c. Whisky, Western rectified 90c@$1. Coffee is quiet; [illegible] 16⅜@17c. Sterling exchange 124¼; New York sight drafts ¾ premium. Gold 113⅜. Cotton, prices are entirely nominal; sales of 300 bales of good ordinary at 16⅛@17c; low middling 18½c; middling 20c; receipts 694 bales; exports to New York 2,778 bales; stock 61,469 bales.

The Knabe Piano.

I HAVE just received a new lot of these excellent pianos, and will offer special inducements to parties who desire to purchase. Purchasers can save from $100 to $150 by giving me a call. Pianos for rent. Rent applied to payment, if desired. Second-hand pianos received in exchange for new ones at the

New Music Store

of HENRY KNOEFEL,

Wholesale Agent for the Western States for Knabe & Co.'s celebrated Pianos.

my14 SuTuTh[illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

SOUTH UNION SPRINGS,

SOUTH UNION, KY.

THE undersigned, having leased this property, would respectfully call the attention of all who might wish to spend a few weeks or months at a quiet and pleasant place, where they can be accommodated at reasonable prices. A fine brick hotel, newly built and furnished and conducted in the best modern style, is situated immediately on the Louisville and Memphis railroad, sixteen miles west of Bowling Green and one-half mile from the beautiful Shaker village, South Union. A sulphur spring, possessing fine medical properties, is convenient to the hotel. Also lime and freestone water in abundance. Board per day, $2; per week, $7; per month, $25.

jy10 d10 H. F. NUCKOLS, Proprietor.

PAROQUET SPRINGS.

THIS justly celebrated property having been purchased by a Louisville company, has been improved and embellished until it is now equal to any watering place in the country.

A large two-story hotel, containing capacious dining and the largest and most elegant ball-rooms in the State, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments, sufficient to accommodate five hundred guests, with upper and lower porches extending around the entire building, will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of July.

The grounds, containing over one hundred acres, amply shaded with beautiful forest trees, which are neatly trimmed, form a charming rustic plateau, which no other resort in the country can claim.

The medical properties of this water are unsurpassed, the sulphur well being one of the largest and strongest on the continent.

Salt river, near these springs, furnishes ready facilities for aquatic sports, the fishing being equal to any in the State. Elegant new boats are furnished for the use of guests.

The best roads offer every inducement for driving and riding. Billiards, ten-pins, swings, croquet, and all other innocent amusements will be furnished. One of the best brass and string bands will be in attendance during the season.

Paroquet Springs are situated eighteen miles from Louisville, on the main stem of L. & N. R. R., and is the most accessible resort in the State. It is the only place where the pleasure of a summer resort can be had without interfering with business, as the merchant, mechanic and clerk can leave the hot, dusty city in the evening, and return refreshed to the city in the morning.

je28 d1m L. H. FITZHUGH, Sup't.

Old Rockcastle Springs,

SITUATED in Pulaski county, Ky., on Rockcastle river, in the heart of the mountains, amid scenery unsurpassed. The well-known medicinal properties of the water, the quiet, homelike enjoyment of the visitors, and the facilities for fishing and deer-hunting render this place the most desirable retreat in the State. Route via Stanford, Somerset, or Crab Orchard. Address, for further particulars, the undersigned, at Lancaster, Ky.

je14 eodtf BURNSIDE, ANDERSON & CO.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Union Steamboat Company

—AND—

Atlantic, Duluth and Pacific Line.

ONE of the splendid steamers—Meteor, India, Pacific, Coburn, Atlantic, Japan, Keweenaw, Arctic, China, and St. Paul—will leave Buffalo daily (except Fridays and Saturdays) at 3 P. M., Erie the next morning, Cleveland the same night, and Detroit at 10 P. M., daily (except Sundays and Mondays), for Duluth and intermediate Lake Superior ports.

Connections are made at Duluth with the Lake Superior and Mississippi R. R. to St. Paul, and all points in Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin and Iowa. Also with the Northern Pacific R. R. for the Red River Country.

Excursion tickets, at greatly reduced rates, will be issued by all principal railroads to St. Paul by this route, returning via all-rail, or by all-rail routes to St. Paul and Duluth, returning via Lake.

During the months of June, July and August Excursion Trips will be made via the North Shore or Lake Superior, visiting the Silver Mines, Fort William, Grand Portage, &c.

For further information apply to

B. F. PATRICK, General Passenger Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.
S. D. CALDWELL, Gen'l Manager U. S. Co.
E. T. EVANS, Manager A., D. & P. Line,
my9 tuth&sa3m Buffalo, N. Y.

GRAYSON SPRINGS,

KENTUCKY.

GRAYSON SPRINGS, Grayson county, are situated seventy miles south of Louisville, and about two and a half from the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad.

There are over a hundred springs in the grounds, but of these only fifteen or twenty are ready for use. Those who have visited these springs do not require any statement of the curative properties of the waters, and a short residence will soon convice strangers of their value.

Since the proprietors have come into possession of the grounds, they have been steadily employed in improving and embellishing the [illegible]. Since last September they have built a three-story block of cottages [illegible] splendid and containing about [illegible] feet long, and back and front [illegible] rooms, with private bath-[illegible] house, with ten bath-rooms, eight for regular baths, and two for shower baths, with dressing-rooms attached to each.

Among the facilities for amusements are added croquet-ground, a billiard-saloon and bowling-alleys, pleasantly situated. A good brass band will furnish music for the ball-room during the watering season, commencing June 1.

Every preparation has been made for the adequate entertainment of the anticipated large number of visitors this season, and on a scale equal to any watering-place in or out of the State. The servants are reliable and attentive.

The morning train on the Louisville and Nashville road will reach the Grayson Springs Depot, on the Elizabethtown and Paducah road, at 12:35, and an evening train, arriving at 8:35 P. M. The Southern road also connects with the Elizabethtown and Paducah road at Elizabethtown. A line of omnibuses, hacks, etc., will always be ready to carry passengers from and to Grayson Springs.

M. P. CLARKSON will be on hand, as usual, to welcome his old friends.

W. S. VANMETER & BRO., Proprietors.

je1 eodtf

NEFF HOUSE PARK Summer Resort,

AT YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO.

THE above favorite resort for HEALTH, rest, recreation, COMFORT, and amusement is now open for the season.

Rates of board, for adults, $70 for first month, and $60 for each succeeding month; $17 50 per week.

Round-trip tickets to the Springs and return can be had via Short-line railroad and mailboats for $6 25, good at all times.

For descriptive pamphlets and further information, address

my22 eod3m H. B. SUITES, Proprietor.

Crab Orchard Springs, Ky.

THE undersigned, having purchased and improved the above property, famous for the medicinal and curative qualities of its waters, as attested by the best medical talent of the entire country, announces to the public seeking health, pleasure and comfort, that the hotel will be thrown open for visitors on the 20th instant.

The welfare of the guests has been confided solely to Mr. A. Wolroth, of Lexington, who, with the kind assistance of Mrs. Thorne, will strenuously endeavor to sustain the high character given the springs by their management thereof in 1866 and 1867.

Capacity, from three to four hundred guests. Terms, $3 per day; $18 per week; $75 per month. Unusually liberal deductions made to families or parties from above rates.

Excursion tickets can be obtained at reduced rates upon application at the ticket office of the L. & N. R. R. in Louisville.

Trains leaving Nashville at 9:40 P. M., Memphis at 12:45 P. M., New Orleans at 4:30 P. M., connect at Lebanon Junction with trains leaving Louisville at 7:30 A. M. for Crab Orchard.

je16 eod&sutf ISAAC SHELBY, Jr., Prop'r

RESIDENCE LOTS.

Westward Ho

THE STAR OF FORTUNE.

THE LAST THE BEST.

310 Residence Lots

In Slevin's Western Addition,

ON ROWAN, Duncan, St. Cecilia, Park, Slevin, Harney, St. Xavier, and Bank streets, and Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth streets, will be sold low and on favorable terms. All this ground lies high and beautiful, and is in the most healthy and delightful part of the city. The fresh air from the Indiana knobs and the falls first sweeps across it, and is free from the impurities contracted in passing over to other parts of the city. In the center is a square given for a park.

It is near the central and business part of the city, and the Market and Bank-street City Railroad runs by it. It can be easily approached by the Market-street and Main-street railroads.

Buy yourself a lot or lots in this most delightful nook, where a TIP-TOP neighborhood will be speedily established, with a beautiful PARK in the center. These grounds in themselves are adapted for an independent and first-rate neighborhood. The lots are high, and the purchasers can control and see that no trifling or indifferent but all good improvements are erected thereon.

Buy here and be close to business, and get house-room, pure, fresh air, shade, health, plenty, peace, and comfort.

Buy here and your money will soon be doubled! trebled!! quadrupled!!!

Maps ready for distribution. Get one and examine it.

Visit the ground and you will say, This is the place for me!!!

A Park at my door!

Street Rails near by!

Another Street Railroad will surely be made, bringing every lot within LESS THAN A SQUARE from it.

The great Ohio River Railroad Bridge is close by.

The St. Louis Air-line Railroad, SAND ISLAND BRIDGE, to be built, will terminate here, and will quadruple at once the value of your lots. Manufactories in this end of town and others being and to be established. But on these grounds RESIDENCES, and RESIDENCES ONLY, and of excellent, handsome, tasty, airy, comfortable kind to be erected. Live HERE with every comfort around you, and be at the same time within a short walk or street-car ride of your business. TIME is money! Here you save your precious TIME, and your family here is within hailing distance, when you go to your business and your factory. Lots 30 feet, but will sell to suit buyers 30, 45, 90 feet, &c.

Apply at

jy13 dtf T. R. SLEVIN & CAIN'S.

COURIER-JOURNAL.
LOUISVILLE.
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1871.

Democratic State Ticket.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE, of Barren.
Lieut. Gov.—JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kenton.
Attorney Gen.—JOHN RODMAN, of Franklin.
Aud. Pub. Acc'ts—D. HOWARD SMITH, of Owen.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE, of Franklin.
Sup. P. In.—Rev. H. A. M. HENDERSON, Fayette.
Register Land Office—J. ALEXANDER GRANT.

City and County Ticket.

State Senator, 35th Dist.—E. D. STANDIFORD.
State Senator, 36th District—A. T. POPE.
State Senator, 37th District—H. J. WEBB.
Rep., 1st District—M. WOODS FERGUSON.
Rep., 2d District—J. F. SACKSTEDER.
Rep., 3d District—E. P. WAIDE.
Rep., 4th Dis., 8th ward—J. GUTHRIE COKE.
Rep., 5th District—J. M. WRIGHT.
Rep., 6th District—J. S. CARPENTER.
Rep., 7th District—B. R. CASSILY.
Rep., 8th District—G. W. ANDERSON.
Rep., Jefferson County—E. POLK JOHNSON.
Election Monday, August 7, 1871.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 25
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, delivered in the city	2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these cannot be procured, by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Warren Deposit Bank was organized at Bowling Green on Tuesday last, and put in operation on a capital of $25,000. Dr. T. B. Wright is the president and Mr. C. S. Smallhouse, late of Rumsey, the cashier.

Mr. Nathan Allan, for many years a citizen of Smith's Grove, Warren county, and probably the oldest man in the county, died on Thursday last. He was born in Augusta county, Va., October 16, 1781, and was, therefore, in the ninetieth year of his age. He has resided at Smith's Grove since 1835, and was one of the most successful farmers in Warren county.

Lexington is excited over an attempted murder and highway robbery. A man from Scott county, named Sharp, came to Lexington, bringing a quantity of eggs and poultry to sell. While there, he fell into the company of Taylor Harper, who, after getting Mr. Sharp to drink several times with him, led him to an unfrequented portion of the city, and there tapped him several times over the head with a large hickory stick, knocking him senseless. After this he robbed the prostrate form of the Scott county farmer. Mr. Sharp was discovered soon after, and told what had been done and the perpetrator's name. Harper was arrested, had an examining trial, and was sent on for trial, bail being required in the sum of $700. Harper committed the crime to secure a brass watch and twenty dollars, belonging to Mr. Sharp. Harper is one of a band of three who, but a short time ago, were released from a term in the penitentiary. One of them is back in the State prison. Harper will certainly be sent there, and the police are waiting for the third. Sharp is fearfully wounded—one side of his face being swollen to a tremendous size, his mouth was smashed, the upper lip being cut through, and the palate bones fractured. There was also a wound on the left side of the head.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The white population of Maryland is set down by the census at 605,417.

Rich specimens of gold ore have recently been taken from the Hearne mine, in Stanley county, North Carolina.

The State of Mississippi has donated $4,000 bonus per mile for every mile of railroad constructed in that State prior to January 1st, 1873.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Bulletin reports a public well in that city, "used for the deposit of infants;" arms, legs, &c., have been taken from the well.

Petitions are in circulation in Richmond, Va., asking the Governor to pardon ex-Mayor Chahoon, recently sent to the penitentiary for two years.

Mr. Jonas Jones, a highly-esteemed citizen of Onslow county, N. C., was, on July 10th, struck by lightning while sitting in his door, and instantly killed.

Dick Ashby, a black negro, of Norfolk, Va., has been arrested on complaint of his daughter, a girl sixteen years of age, who charges him with attempting to violate her person.

The old city of Alexandria, Virginia, is taking a new start. A number of new buildings are in process of erection, and rapid improvements are going on everywhere in the city.

A remarkable family lives in Dallas county, Ark. The father is 108 years old, the mother 106, and the two are the parents of twenty-nine children—fifteen boys and fourteen girls.

The question of making the University of Virginia a free school, and so increasing the State annuity as to dispense with tuition fees for Virginia students is being canvassed in the Virginia papers.

Marianna, Florida, boasts a mule which has been frequently shot and three times struck by lightning. The animal is in good health, and can kick a pair of spectacles off a man's nose without touching him.

An apportionment of $81,000 to be divided among the various counties of Virginia for school purposes is announced. The school population amounts to 404,952, about one-third of the entire population of Virginia.

Halifax county, Va., beats 'em all. A lady of that county, who, year before last, was the mother of three boys at a time—all dead—was, week before last, the mother of four boy babies—all hearty and kicking—and everybody "doing well."

Last year 2,200 scholars attended the public schools of Savannah, Ga.—average tuition per scholar $5 05. The Catholics and all other denominations are under the same administration. In Columbus, Ga., the average cost per scholar was $10 97.

The thirteenth session of the American Pomological Society is to be held in the city of Richmond, Va., September 6—8, 1871. All horticultural, pomological, agricultural, and other kindred institutions, in the United States and British provinces, are invited to send delegates.

Kansas City, Mo., boasts a blacksmith who has a wicked son. The blacksmith, when spoken to about the tremendous muscle of his right arm, points to his boy and says: "More muscle was developed on this arm correcting that infernal boy, than ever plying the hammer brought forth."

On the 16th of July, seventy-nine years ago, the first County Court of Knox county was held in Knoxville, Tenn. The city and county was then comparatively a wilderness. In the short space of seventy-nine years the growth of the prosperous city of Knoxville attests what a wonderful change has been wrought.

Last Thursday afternoon, near Harris' mill, Miss., two brothers were in a wagon, driving a yoke of oxen, when, at the forks of a road, the oxen wanted to go one way (toward home) and the brothers the other. The result was the wagon struck a stump, jolting the men out. One leaves a wife and several children. The other is all right, with the exception of a broken collar-bone—the oxen went home.

The losses by fire within the city limits of Baltimore, from January 1st to July 1st, 1871, amounted to the large aggregate of $439,214. Outside of the city limits the damages, for which alarms were sounded in the city by the alarm telegraph, amounted to $111,100, making the total loss $550,314. For the same period of time in 1870 the loss was only $45,121 18, showing an increase for the present year of over half a million.

The Petersburg (Va.) Courier has had laid upon its table "a large tomato, raised near the city, and bearing in its conformation a striking resemblance to the head and beak of a crow." The Courier pronounces the beak perfect, "even in the delicate tints that mark its points." The Courier has also seen another freak of nature in the way of a four-eared cat, with the third and fourth ears very perfect in their formation.

The Tarboro (N. C.) Southerner says: "The Strabane plantation in this county witnessed on Saturday last a very sad occurrence. On that day three negro children, two boys and a girl, respectively aged about eight, eleven, and thirteen, were fishing on the banks of Fishing creek. By some mishap the boy missed his foothold and fell in the water. His brother jumped in the creek to save the boy, but failing to do so, was followed for the same purpose by the girl, the oldest one of the three. She too was unable to effect a rescue, and in the attempt was drowned together with the boys.

A "spirited widow" has been making things quite lively at Wadesboro, N. C. She was put in jail for biting and scratching her mother and sister; and one day last week a change of cells becoming necessary, the magistrate, constable and jailer undertook to remove her. The magistrate retired, with an arm frightfully bitten, the constable did the same, severely bruised by his head coming in contact with a bottle "deftly slung" by the charming widow, and of the three the jailer was the only one that did not leave hastily, a fearful kick from the "lively old girl" rendering him breathless on the floor of the cell. What became of him is not stated: the last account from the scene of the row, was, that the widow was practicing on his prostrate form with a chisel.

An illustration of the workings of the "Enforcement Law" in the South comes from Virginia. Dr. Charles Gillion, an estimable gentleman, of Chesterfield county, in that State, employed several colored laborers on his farm, expressly stipulating that they were not to neglect their business on account of political matters, etc. While he was busy planting his crop—and it was of prime importance to get in his seed—these men, though particularly requested not to do so, deserted their work to his loss and injury, went off to some election precinct to vote, and staid away all day. At the end of the month (they were employed by the month), Dr. Gillion paid and discharged the men—as he had a perfect right to do. For the crime of discharging faithless employes, not wanting their services, and not being willing to submit to their violation of promise and duty, Dr. Gillion has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1,000. Such is the treatment imposed upon the best and most worthy citizens of the South by the devilish malignity of a pack of Radical hell-hounds.

Our Harrodsburg correspondent, in his letter this morning, sets Gov. LESLIE right in regard to his speech at that place. He did not say that Gen. LEWIS' constituents refused to return him to the Legislature because of his vote in favor of the Cincinnati railroad bill, but he showed very conclusively that in giving that vote Gen. LEWIS opposed the wishes of his people, and that Gov. LESLIE's vote in opposition expressed the popular and almost universal feeling of the voters of Barren county. Gov. LESLIE acted very properly in his course on this bill. He opposed it because he believed he was right in doing so, and because it was the unmistakable desire of his constituents.

In another column we print Mr. EDGAR NEEDHAM's remarks on a recent article of ours upon his Bowling Green speech. His reply reads too much like his speech to give entire satisfaction. On the question of the tariff he still fails to face the music squarely. What we are after is an expression of Mr. NEEDHAM's opinion about this portion of our laws. If we go to his speech to find out what he thinks of it we shall find that he regards it as an affair to praise and defend rather than to condemn and reform. And yet, he calls himself a *Revenue Reformer*. Alas! if all Revenue reformers were of such lukewarm speech as Mr. NEEDHAM, the country might well despair of any change for the better, at least so long as General GRANT holds office. Both in his speech and in his communication Mr. NEEDHAM appears as an advocate rather than as an out and out opponent of our present tariff system. Not one word of objection to the principle on which it was founded, no fearless exposure of its evil effects. At this late hour we are unable to pursue the subject further, but, like Mr. NEEDHAM, we shall continue to occupy ourselves with his tariff views until we think the subject exhausted.

A Radical Trick.

The recent riot, its causes and its circumstances, continues to fill the columns of the New York press. Considering all that has happened, there seems no reason to doubt that the Superintendent of Police, KELSO, knew his business best when he undertook to prevent the chance of a mob by stopping a parade which was sure to produce one. There was really but one sure way to stay the effusion of blood, and that was by removing the cause of disturbance.

No religious question whatever should be allowed to enter into the dicussion. The Society of Orange is not a representative of Protestantism. It is composed mainly of foreigners, who do not owe allegiance to this country, and who even when naturalized confess but a limited allegiance. Their existence is a constant menace to the Irish people. They themselves are the descendants of carpet-baggers who have preyed upon Ireland for a couple of centuries. Their public displays overflow with insults to a conquered people. It is true that they are Protestants and that the mass of the Irish are Catholics. But they are also adherents of the English government as against Irish freedom, and the question of patriotism is enlisted much stronger in the matter than the question of religion. Nothing could be stupider on the part of Americans than the disposition to make a church case out of it. It is as if the Radicals in the South should celebrate LEE's surrender every year with odious decorations and inscriptions. No one will dispute the right to parade; but the public order is more important than any mere abstract right. If a body of men set out with arms to browbeat another party of men, and, if resisted, to kill them, they are estopped at once by the law. But may not banners be as effective agents of insult and disturbance as arms?

The late rioters were ignorant and excited and in most cases vicious persons. To say a word in behalf of them would be to defend murderers and murder. The strength of the Irish intelligence and the organization of the Catholic Church should have been sufficient to check the ferocious spirit of mob violence. But they did not, and there was every reason to believe they would or could not, and so the conservative arm of the law, as a prevention, was the most certain method. The right of one class of citizens to publicly insult another class every year seems a questionable right. Certainly it is a dangerous one to be exercised. The policy of sustaining by public opinion a public exultation of national calamity is a reproach rather than an encouragement to genuine tolerance. Under pretense of celebrating a Protestant triumph the Orangemen really parade the vanquishment of their countrymen, and they do this at the cost of disturbing the peace of a people in no wise interested in their foreign broils. That Governor HOFFMAN carried out an American principle with rare courage is plain enough. But he carried it out at a fearful cost to protect an association that has little claim on our respect or sympathy. Mr. KELSO's order was tyrannical, but it would have saved all the lives that were lost and preserved the public order. The question narrows itself down to the preservation of order by suppressing a parade intended to insult a great mass of ignorant and excited people and the assertion of a naked abstraction at the cost of many lives and the peace of a great metropolis; and this is a very nice question in civil ethics. The debate in the New York papers is interesting. The point we wish to make, however, refers to the disposition to get up a religious excitement about it.

In a country like ours, and in an age as advanced, as enlightened and as skeptical as this, nothing is more unlikely than the domination of any religious sect. The effort to get up a "no-Popery" spirit is ridiculous. The Catholic Church has its uses and abuses, and, like every great organization, is a mixture of good and ill. So far as it threatens the souls of men we are indifferent, because we are not engaged in the soul-saving line of business. As far as it threatens the State we are interested, and whenever we think we see it making any dangerous encroachments on the Constitution or the body politic we shall have something to say. But the man is a lunatic or bigot who pretends that there is any such danger, and the outcry raised through the agency of the late riot is simply Know-Nothingism in a new dress, a Radical and Puritanical outcry designed to operate as a political agent on rural opinion in New York, and to take the State out of the hands of the Democracy.

The Radicals are trying to use the riot of Wednesday for their own selfish purposes. They have no hope of getting the Irish vote. Therefore they want to make the Irish as odious as possible, to array every conceivable prejudice against them, and ultimately to reconstruct New York. The articles in the Tribune and the cartoons in Harper's Weekly are conclusive on this point, and the outbreak of last week—unjustifiable and savage as it was—is good food for both papers. They will use it as they are using Kukluxism, not only to the just censure of the rioters but to the censure of the Democratic party and the Catholic Church, which are as little responsible for the bloody work that was done as the Southern people are for the acts of violence which have disturbed our domestic peace.

In conclusion, we have a word to say to those over-sensitive persons who are ever ready to accuse us of bias for or against this or that religious sect, because of our unvarying habit of speaking of them all with entire freedom and candor. We have given, we are sorry to say, more offense to the Catholics than to any other sect. Only last week an article on the "non-infallibility" movement in Germany, which we meant to be a fair presentment of the case, and which we believe to have been such, gave great disquiet to some of our Catholic readers. But a little while before we were called upon by a deputation of Catholics to remonstrate against certain expressions which they said implied a deep-seated hostility to them. Last winter Mr. WEBB abused us like a pickpocket in his paper, because of a piece of miscellany which we had published that disturbed the Catholic imagination. Still later we have learned from a highly fanciful Protestant source that we ourselves are a devout Catholic (heaven bless the mark, we wish we were devout in anything, even in Catholicism, and, indeed, we might be much more so than we are without serious damage!) and are using the COURIER-JOURNAL to defend the Catholic Church(?)

All this is stuff and nonsense. We care nothing about any sect, *as a* sect, and, if we did, should confine our predilection to ourselves. A daily newspaper is no place for sectarian topics. We want to do the fair and liberal thing by them all. But we shall not be particular in our comments on current events, and if we happen to tread on corns we can't help it. Our readers can be assured that we have no religious ends to serve. More's the pity. We wish we had.

The Jeff. Davis Slander.

That was a very scandalous story which the Louisville Commercial told the other day of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. We are surprised that so respectable a journal should have lent itself to the circulation of so cheap and yet so serious a scandal, even against that arch-fiend of the Radicals, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

We are not quite sure that we can give the readers of the COURIER-JOURNAL the merest outlines of the story without a blush, but it is necessary to our purpose that we should do so, and we will try.

For the last two or three years Mr. DAVIS has been a boarder at the Peabody House, in Memphis. Not long since, as the story goes, he left that city for Huntsville, Alabama. In company with him was a married lady, who was also a boarder at the Peabody House. They traveled in a sleeping-car. About half-past eight o'clock in the evening—an unconscionably early hour for retiring at this season of the year—Mr. DAVIS ordered the porter of the car to prepare two berths, an upper and a lower one, for himself and the lady, whom he said was traveling under his charge. The berths being prepared, the lady took the lower one and he the upper one. In the meantime, the other passengers, some ten or a dozen in number, were sitting around enjoying themselves in pleasant conversation. Very soon the curtain which shut in the berths occupied by Mr. DAVIS and the lady were observed to be unnecessarily agitated. The attention of the conductor of the car, "Mr. HESS," was called to the singular phenomenon, and on investigating the thing, that inquisitive gentleman discovered that Mr. DAVIS and the lady were occupying the same berth. "Git out of that," exclaimed peremptorily the indignant "Mr. HESS." "I shan't do it—it's none of your business," said Mr. DAVIS. Whereupon "Mr. HESS" called to his assistance the conductor of the train; and Mr. DAVIS was made to vamose the ranche and take his own proper berth. Such, substantially, is the story as told in the columns of the Louisville Commercial.

And now, where is the man who, knowing Mr. DAVIS, will believe one word of it? Of all the very prominent men in this country, there is not one who guards his reputation with such vestal vigilance as does Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. From his first entrance into the political arena in Mississippi, down to the close of that career upon the fall of Richmond, he so conducted himself that his fair fame was never tarnished by the slightest breath of scandal. As a young and rising Senator in Congress he held his own among the most virtuous and upright of public men. The blandishments of beauty, in a field where the charms of "woman, dear, divine," proverbially win all hearts that are to be won, were never known to have achieved the slightest triumph over the fiery but stern statesman of Mississippi. He passed through all the allurements of the Federal capital with no blot upon his name.

Mr. DAVIS may be rash, but he is *not* a fool. He is a man who is known "where'er the birds of fame have flown," and that he would so far forget what is due to his reputation, and to the cause he once represented, as to be guilty of the conduct attributed to him by his political enemy, the Louisville Commercial, is utterly incredible. It is a story for the marines; but the marines themselves must feel insulted at the thought that such an absurd story should be told for their belief. They know that all men are weak and fallible, and that the best of them are liable to yield to temptation; but whether they be Federal or Confederate marines, they know that no man of Mr. DAVIS' reputation and personal integrity could be persuaded, even by the most beautiful and seductive of houris, to play the bold, unblushing part attributed to Mr. DAVIS.

We are told that when "Mr. HESS," conductor of the sleeping-car, had failed by threats and persuasion to induce Mr. DAVIS to retire to his own berth, the conductor of the train was called to the scene, and that *he* speedily compelled the ex-President of the Southern Confederacy to retire to his virtuous couch above. This is not the least incredible part of the ridiculous story. Mr. DAVIS is not the man to be forced to do anything he may be inclined not to do. He is not the man to submit quietly to the dictation of a railroad conductor or of anybody else. If he had been found in the wrong berth and had chosen to stay there, he would have stayed. That we are told that he quietly yielded to the commands of one who could have had no authority whatever in the sleeping-car, is enough to convince us that the whole story is false, even if there were not other and stronger evidence of the fact.

The Radical press will never cease to believe that the rebellion is not dead, and that Mr. DAVIS is the head and front of it still, and no opportunity will be lost to stab the festering corpse of secession through him. We are convinced that this story of the sleeping-car and the wakeful beauty is a slander upon Mr. DAVIS, instigated by partisan hatred of him and of the cause he once represented.

Mr. DAVIS, as we have already said, is human, and is, therefore, not infallible; but he is a man who has always been more than ordinarily jealous of his reputation—so much so, indeed, that through all the long years of his public career his private character has always been far above reproach—and to believe that there is the slightest foundation for this story is to believe that he has taken leave of the last vestige of his senses and is a fit subject for the madhouse.

☞ The New York Tribune declares that "the Executive who distributes offices at the back door lays himself open to the suspicion of jobbery." This is true; but, in justice to the present Executive, it must be said that he avoids such suspicion by distributing all offices at the front door, and taking in the *quid pro quo* at the same entrance.

☞ The New York Sun says "the Democracy of the nation ought to spew Tammany Hall out of their mouths." They can't do it. They haven't got Tammany Hall in their mouths.

☞ "About Brains" is the heading to an editorial article in the Milwaukee Sentinel. All the brains exhibited by the article are in its head.

CITY ITEMS.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention! Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding-tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them. D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

Hundreds of Ladies

can testify to the quality of the Milton Gold bracelets. They wear forever, and cost but one dollar each.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

☞ Chapped hands and face cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

☞ There is but one trunk that will stand railroad travel, and that is the celebrated Russia Zinc Trunk, manufactured and sold wholesale and retail at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Satonin, the Active Principle of the Semen Contra.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges is made of pure sugar and pure santonin. This is a safe, agreeable and efficient remedy for worms, santonin being the active principle of the semen contra, the well-known effectual vermifuge. All the popular worm candies of the day depend for their efficacy upon the amount of santonin they contain, but in these it is found in varying proportions, and of uncertain purity, and very often again in combination with other elements unknown to the physician, and often hazardous in their nature; the only merit claimed for these lozenges is the ascertained purity of the ingredients and their thorough and careful distribution, so that each lozenge contains its exact portion of santonin; the materials have been so compounded that the lozenge will stand unaltered by time or climate; the boxes are made of wood and are entirely impervious to moisture from any atmosphere. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed by all intelligent physicians.

[Testimony of a Physician.]

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using santonin.

J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly-invented India-rubber Trunk Shield on short notice at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

Don't Forget the Elegant

set of parlor furniture to be given away this week at the Milton Gold Store.

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber Trunk Shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk encased in them may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

☞ See advertisement in another column of regular meeting of People's Building and Loan Association.

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russian zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges.
The most popular medicines of the day. For sale by
E. KAMPFMULLER,
Druggist, cor. Seventh and Broadway.
jy16 d6

If you want a Trunk that you can

throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole-leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

First of the Season.

YOUNG PRAIRIE GROUSE,
YOUNG WOODCOCK,
SOFT-SHELL CRABS,
DIAMOND-BACK TERRAPINS,
YOUNG SQUIRRELS,

and many other delicacies, too numerous to mention, just received at Rufer's Hotel and Restaurant, Fifth street, between Main and Market.

C. C. RUFER,
je23 4w Proprietor.

Southern Merchants,

look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks, and save the loss on packing-boxes. The boxes, you will remember, are a dead loss, while you can sell the trunks to a profit. You are invited to call and examine the stock. To those who purchase to sell again, a liberal deduction will be made from the lowest trade wholesale price. Remember the place. D. O'HARE'S, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

Remember

that, in purchasing your trunks from D. O'Hare's trunk manufactory, you get the article at first hands, and do not have to pay two or three profits. It must not be supposed that his stock is limited to trunks; it embraces everything that a traveler may need in the shape of satchels, valises, traveling bags, bonnet boxes, &c., &c. Remember the place—D. O'Hare's, 142 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142 between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

No More Baggage-Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk-shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Burnett's Cooking Extracts are the best.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. de12 eodly

MARRIED.

ROSS—McCALL—At 2½ P. M. July 17, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Portland, by the Rev. T. C. Berry, Mr. ALONZO J. ROSS, the polite and accommodating clerk of the popular steamer R. C. Gray, to Miss ELLA B. McCALL, the intelligent and accomplished daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth McCall, all of Louisville, Ky.

Our prayer is that the bright-winged messengers from the realms of glory may bear to her palpitating heart the benediction fresh and warm from Jehovah's lips, wreath her fair brow with twining laurels as an earnest of life's victory won, and let the day-spring from on high illuminate her pathway from this holy hour till the angel sisterhood shall welcome her redeemed spirit to the citadel of God. For him, whose honor now stands in pledge to love and cherish this precious gift of heaven's bounty, affix the signet of perpetual fidelity to the vow his lips have uttered, that his fortunes, in time and in eternity, may be inseparably blended with hers, in union growing into life eternal. The happy couple left immediately after the ceremony on the mailboat for Cincinnati. T. C. B.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

Reduced Prices

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
Linen Chemises,
GOWNS, CORSET-COVERS,
White & Linen Suits,
REAL FRENCH CORSETS,
WILL BE CLOSED OUT
VERY CHEAP,
To Reduce a Heavy Stock at
DORA SCHULZ'S.

je27 dlm exFr

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED
Murray
&
Lanman's
Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

sep13 deodly

Rosadalis, the Great Blood Purifier and Renovator.

BALTIMORE, January 1, 1869.

GENTLEMEN—It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your truly excellent medicine—Rosadalis. After suffering for two years from a shattered constitution, with scarcely a hope of restoration to my usual health, I was induced to try your Rosadalis. After taking, according to your directions, five bottles, I can truly say that I have been completely restored, as my many friends know, and, I believe, solely by the use of your medicine. I cordially recommend it as an excellent renovator and purifier of the blood. Truly yours,

JOHN COX,
jy8 deod2w Corner Gay and Lombard streets.

JUST PUBLISHED.

In One Volume, Price Fifty Cents,

The following Medical Lectures for Gentlemen:

1. Philosophy of Marriage.
2. Premature Decline in Man.
3. Nervous and Physical Debility.
4. Diseases of the Generative Organs.
5. Spermatorrhea.
6. Abuses of the Natural Functions.
7. Treatment and Cure.

Price 50 cts. by mail. Address the author DR. CURTIS, 9 Tremont Place, Boston, Mass.
mh21 deodly

THE WORLD IS IN ARMS

against the new hair-coloring preparations. Science condemns them. They are virtually dead. Meanwhile

Christadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye,

proved by time and sanctioned by practical chemists, has become the standard article of its class throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is poisonless, rapid in its operation, certain to produce the required shade of color, and has no equal among hair dyes, either in the United States or Europe. To beautify and soften the hair after dyeing, use Christadoro's Hair Preservative as a dressing. je25 deod&weowlm

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful, Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. jy31 eodly

MEETINGS.

Notice.

THE regular stated meeting for the payment of dues of the People's Building and Loan Association will be held at the small hall, Masonic Temple, this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. The money in the treasury will be loaned.

JAS. D. MANKIN, Secretary.

Masonic Notice.

Regular meeting of Excelsior Lodge, No. 258, A. Y. M., this (Tuesday) evening, July 18th, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, at Excelsior Hall, corner of First and Market streets.

HENRY T. JEFFERSON, W. M.
ED. WINKLER, Secy.

Masonic Notice.

Compass Lodge (No. 223) F. A. M., regular meeting this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the W. M.

ja18 1st&3dTuem R. H. LITTELL, Sec.

BANK STATEMENTS.

Statement of the Condition OF THE MANUFACTURERS' BANK

JUNE 30, 1871.

ASSETS.

Notes and bills discounted	$229,682 61
Banking-house account	19,346 44
Furniture and fixtures	394 39
Due by banks and bankers	1,439 19
Cash	14,656 36
	$265,518 99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$199,640 00
Surplus	4,547 86
Dividends unpaid	6,012 15
Due to banks and bankers	7,819 69
Deposits	47,499 19
	$265,518 99

HENRY DENT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me as a correct statement. JOHN O. HILL,
jy18 d5 Notary Public J. C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Scribner's Monthly,

FOR AUGUST,

Is profusely and splendidly illustrated, and contains a variety of most entertaining articles.

What are they Doing at Vassar? (Illustrated), answers an interesting question as to an institution which has attempted more, in the education of women, than any other in the world.

Life in the Caucasus, is from the glowing pen of J. T. Headley. The illustrations are wonderfully graphic, alone worth the price of the number.

Some of the French Leaders, is an able presentation of the men of the recent French Revolution, by the pen of our talented countrywoman, Miss Mary C. Putnam, M. D., who was in Paris during almost the entire struggle.

The Weeping Willow, is a delightful article for summer reading, by Benson J. Lossing.

My Vocation and What Came of It, by Miss Trafton, is both a Story and an Essay.

Peter Crisp, is a Comic Episode of Italian Travel by H. T. Tuckerman.

There are charming Poems by Elizabeth Akers Allen and Charlotte F. Bates, and a Sonnet by Lathrop.

The Art features of the present number will be found unusually attractive.

Wilfrid Cumbermede is continued, with an Illustration; and there is also a **Sketch of George Macdonald in the Pulpit.**

The **Editorial Departments** are specially varied and entertaining. Among the notable features are, **The Pike in Literature, Political Bigotry, The Rights of Children**, &c.

Home and Society, and **The Old Cabinet**, are too fresh and sparkling to be characterized. The whole concludes with a Funny Etching, by Bush, **Reminiscences of Mount Washington**, which will be best appreciated by summer tourists.

SCRIBNER & CO., 654 Broadway, N. Y.

FERTILIZERS.

LOUISVILLE
Bromophite Fertilizer Co.

MANUFACTURE a Fertilizer from Night Soil, which is superior to any known substance for enriching lands. Peruvian Guano is acknowledged to be superior to all Phosphates, Bones, &c., and by analysis Bromophite is shown to be 2 per cent. stronger than the best Guano.

It is especially recommended for Tobacco, Cotton and Corn.

Put up in good barrels and sold at 2 cents. per pound.

Principal warehouse and salesroom 30 Third st. Send for a circular.

my10 deod3m&w3m ALEX. HUNTER, Sec'y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Card—In the Matter of Mr. S. Loebenstein.

MR. LOEBENSTEIN was lately arrested on a criminal charge, and, waiving examination, gave bail for his appearance at the Circuit Court to answer an indictment.

For this he has been blamed by some of his friends, who say that his course amounts to an admission of guilt. I write this card in order to take upon myself the whole blame for this act. Mr. Loebenstein came to me, in charge of the City Marshal, under a warrant for embezzlement, and explained to me that, as agent of the New York Continental Life Insurance Company, he had withheld from the collected premiums in his hands a sum which he claimed as compensation under his contract, and that the company, on his refusal to give up his money, had caused his arrest. He knew so little about the nature of the proceedings that he had to be told that warrant was criminal, not civil.

Consulting my own taste in the matter on the one hand, and feeling, moreover, certain that no indictment would or could ever be found, and that my client might be saved the annoyance of a police court trial, I told him off-hand to give bail and went with him for Mr. Hecht, who gave it for him without a moment's hesitation.

I feel sure that nobody who saw Mr. Loebenstein on the morning of his arrest would have concluded from his demeanor that he felt guilty of any wrong, moral or legal. As he is and considers himself amply solvent, he could of course entertain no fraudulent intention in withholding the sum in contest, as he can easily be made to pay whatever he owes.

LEWIS N. DEMBITZ.

☞ Papers that copied the charge will please publish the above.

Louisville Chancery Court.

Bates & Blatz, plffs.,
vs.
A. Stickler, &c., dfts.
No. 24,133.

THE creditors of A. Stickler are notified to produce their claims against him, properly proven according to law, at my office, on or before the 1st day of September, 1871.

ROBERT COCHRAN,
jy18 d5 Com'r Lou. Ch'y Ct.

Administratrix's Notice.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 17, 1871.

HAVING been appointed administratrix of my late husband, P. H. Weissmann, I ask all who have claims against him to bring their bills, also those indebted to him to come forward and settle. jy18 d3* MAGGIE WEISSMANN.

In Baltimore City Orphans' Court.

IN the matter of the estate of Thomas Tobin, deceased. On application by the petition of Richard Cromwell, administrator of said decedent, it is, this 16th day of June, 1871, ordered by the court that said administrator be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be inserted in one or more of the newspapers printed and published respectively in Cincinnati, O., St. Louis, Mo., Louisville, Ky., and San Francisco, Cal., for the space of three months, a notice to all parties interested as distributees of the estate of said Thomas Tobin, deceased, commanding them to appear in this court on or before the 16th day of October, A. D., 1871, to authenticate their claims to distributive shares of said estate, in pursuance of the Md. code, &c.; Art. 93, sec. 148. [Signed] ISAIAH BALDERSTON,
je 21 dlaw3m BOLIVAR D. DANELS.

Notice—Pay Up.

OWNERS of buggies and family carriages are required by ordinance, approved 11th inst., to pay a license of $2 per annum into the Sinking Fund. All who fail to pay by the 1st of August next will be prosecuted for a violation of city ordinance. Fine not less than $5 nor more than $10 for each day for running without license.

JOSEPH JEANS,
jy16 d5 License Inspector.

Coal Tar and Coke

FOR SALE at Gas Works. Address
B. F. JONES, President
Coal, Gaslight and Coke Co., Columbus, Ind.
jy15 d3m

To Lend.

I AM authorized to make loans, to responsible parties, upon first-class property. Apply to, or, in my absence, address me, care Slaughter & Campbell. my9 tf L. L. ANDERSON.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of Smith, Amis & Co. expired by limitation on the 1st inst. Wm. G. Harvison retires, and the remaining partners take charge of the effects of the concern, collecting all debts and assuming all liabilities. They will also continue business under the same firm name and style as heretofore.

SMITH, AMIS & CO.,
No. 285 West Main street.
Louisville, July 17, 1871.

Dissolution.

WE have this day dissolved the firm of D. H. Davies & Co., Mr. Davies having died on the 13th of February last. Either of us will sign in liquidation.

WM. MIX,
Adm'r of D. H. Davies, deceased.
H. B. SHANKS.
Louisville, Ky., July 13, 1871.

Notice.

I WILL continue business. Office at the old stand of D. H. Davis & Co., 98 West Main street, up stairs. My purpose is to do a Merchandise Brokerage and Commission business.

H. B. SHANKS.
Louisville, Ky., July 13, 1871—d6

Copartnership.

WE, the undersigned, have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of TERRY, DE MOSS & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing Tobacco, at 206 Hancock street, between Jefferson and Green.

WM. TERRY,
WM. E. SNODDY,
J. C. DE MOSS.
Late of Campbell co., Ky.
Louisville, Ky., June 23, 1871 je24 dlm

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Hardy, Blake & Co., at No. 60 Broad street, New York City, and C. P. Moorman & Co., at No. 27 East Main street, Louisville, Ky., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Geo. O. Blake retiring. The business will be continued by C. P. Moorman and Milton J. Hardy, who are alone authorized to settle the business of the old firms.

C. P. MOORMAN,
MILTON J. HARDY,
GEO. O. BLAKE.
Louisville, Ky., June 26, 1871.

Copartnership.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of C. P. Moorman & Co., at Louisville, Ky., and Milton J. Hardy & Co., at New York City, for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale Liquor business.

C. P. MOORMAN,
MILTON J. HARDY.
Louisville, Ky., June 27, 1871. je28 d30

LAWYERS.

J. L. WITHERSPOON. J. M. MOORE.
WITHERSPOON & MOORE,
Attorneys-at-Law,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

☞ Special attention given to collecting. References—Hays, Cross & Co., Snoddy & Parish, R. A. Robinson & Co., S. Ullman & Co., J. M. Robinson & Co., Platt & Allen. jy18 d3m

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS.
Late Governor of Ky.
BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law,
Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
Louisville.....Kentucky.

THE above law firm, composed of ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following-named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court, and the United States District Court, in which last-named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the Court-house. ja1 dtf

JOB PRINTING.

STEAM
Job Printing

The attention of everybody wanting Job Printing is called to the following price-list:

Bill Heads,	$8 to $9 per ream.
Letter Heads,	$5 to $8 per ream.
Note Headings,	$4 to $6 per ream.
Business Cards,	$3 to $5 per 1,000.
Election Cards,	$2 to $3 per 1,000.
Visiting Cards,	$1 per pack.
Dodgers, $1 per 1,000 in large orders.	

Posters, Programmes, Store Bills, Envelopes, Bills Lading, Blank Checks, Notes, in fact everything in the way of Printing, at correspondingly low prices. Call and examine specimens before ordering elsewhere.

J. H. STACKHOUSE,
Second Story Courier-Journal Building,
Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.
ap1 dtf

PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

150 new and second-hand Pianos and Organs for cash or upon monthly installments, at low prices.

D. P. FAULDS,
70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.
my7 eodtf

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, n. s., bet. Sixth and Seventh
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se5 dtf

LACE GOODS.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF
Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Real and Imitation Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Chemisettes; Corsets;
Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
Marseilles Braids and Cotton Fringes;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 at

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'
je29 Cheap Lace Store, 103½ Fourth st.

COAL.

JNO. DIPPOLD, Pittsburg. H. N. GOOSE, Louisville.
DIPPOLD & GOOSE,
DEALERS IN
PITTSBURG COAL
FROM ALL POOLS.
Offices { 73 Water street, Pittsburg, Pa. 139 Fourth st., opposite Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.
Towboats—Tigress and Reindeer. my14 dtf

EDUCATIONAL.

Rush Medical College,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE twenty-ninth annual session of this institution begins Sept. 27, and continues twenty weeks. Professors' Fees $55. Students are admitted to Cook County Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, Marine Hospital, Eye and Ear Infirmary, and Rush Medical College Clinics; the latter being now one of the most important adjuncts of the institution. The Gynæcological Clinic embraces unusual advantages for the student. Anatomical material abundant. For Circular address

PROF. MILLER,
jy17 d2&w2 518 Wabash Av.

LYNNLAND INSTITUTE.

THE next annual session of this institution will begin on Monday, September the 4th, 1871. It will hereafter be conducted as a military school.

The course of study and methods of instruction will be substantially the same as heretofore. The best of teachers employed.

Expenses—Board, tuition, washing, lights, fuel, and medical attention, per session of forty weeks, $220. Advance payment $100; balance at the close of the year.

The uniform can be procured here. It will cost less than the ordinary clothing.

For catalogue or particulars address the undersigned, at Glendale, Hardin county, Ky.

jy19 wt W. F. PERRY, Superintendent.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Twenty-sixth Session.

HON. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.
HON. BLAND BALLARD, Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.
HON. HENRY J. STITES, Professor of the History and Science of Law, including Pleading, Evidence and International Law.

The twenty-sixth session of the school will commence on the first Monday in October next, and continue five months.

The diploma is a license to practice law.

The fee is $20 to each Professor, and Matriculation fee $5. Graduation fee, $10.

Communications should be addressed to
Professor PIRTLE,
jy6 deod10w At Louisville, Ky.

THE MISSES LANE

WILL open a Boarding School for Young Ladies in New York City on Wednesday, September 20th, 1871. For reference and circular apply to Col. JOHN MASON BROWN, Lexington, Ky. jy14 d3m

HOLYOKE ACADEMY,

NO. 295 First street. N. ROBINSON, A. M., Principal. The Fourth annual session will begin on Monday, September 4, 1871.
jy7 dlmexSa

GIFT DISTRIBUTIONS.

$875,000 IN CASH GIFTS, to be distributed by the Metropolitan Cash Prize Co. Every ticket draws a prize. 1 cash gift, $100,000; 5 cash gifts, each $40,000; 10 cash gifts, each $20,000; 20 cash gifts, each $5,000; 50 cash gifts, each $1,000; 200 cash gifts, each $500; 100 cash gifts, each $300; 350 cash gifts, each $100; 50 elegant rosewood pianos, each $300 to $700; 75 elegant rosewood melodeons, each $75 to $100; 350 sewing machines, each $60 to $175; 500 gold watches, each $75 to $300; cash prizes, silverware, etc., valued at $1,300,000.

A chance to draw any of the above prizes for 25 cents. Tickets, describing prizes, are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25 cents a sealed ticket is drawn, without choice, and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of one dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize exchanged for another of the same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

References—The following lately drew valuable prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

Press Opinions—"The firm is reliable."—[Weekly Tribune, Dec. 28. "Deserve their success."—[N. Y. Herald, Jan 1. "Just and honorable."—[News, Dec. 9.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 300 sealed envelopes contains one cash gift. Seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; 200 for $15. Address

MILLER, WARREN & CO.,
jy17 d&wl 70 Broadway, N. Y.

1,003 GIFTS.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF

The Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, in the City of New York, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington, D. C., To be held in Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on Thursday, July 27, 1871, positively.

After the Concert the Commissioners will award to the successful ticket-holders 1,003 Gifts, amounting to $200,000, consisting of desirable Real Estate in Baltimore city and county, and Washington county, Md., Bonds, Stock, and Cash.

52,000 TICKETS only will be sold at $5 each.
Hon. H. McCULLOUGH, Elkton, Md. } Com's.
Maj. GEO. T. CASTLE, Balto., Md. }
Hon. J. S. NEGLEY, M. C., Pittsb'g, Pa., Trustee.

REFERENCES.

Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Hon. Jas. S. Negley, Pittsburg, Pa.
First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.
Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown, Md.
Undergraff & Sons, Hagerstown.
Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney General, Balt'e.
C. F. Abbott, Esq., 20 Postoffice avenue, Balt'e.
John H. Fowler, Esq.
W. H. Myers, of W. H. Myers & Bros., Exchange Place, Baltimore.

☞ Deeds of the real estate, certified to by counsel, in the hands of the trustee. Tickets and circulars can be had of P. C. DEVLIN, General Agent, Stationer and Printer, 31 Nassau st., New York, to whom all communications should be addressed.

Tickets sent "C. O. D." if desired.

Send for circulars containing list of prizes, &c. Good responsible agents wanted. je15 d6w

HOTELS.

MRS. JO. B. ALEXANDER. C. H. HATCHER.
NATIONAL HOTEL,
Refitted and Furnished,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Fare..............$2 50 per day.
fe8 dtf ALEXANDER & HATCHER, Prop'rs.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.
U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.,
LURTON & STOCKTON....PROPRIETORS.
This hotel has been
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc17 dtf

C. C. WILLARD,
EBBITT HOUSE,
oc9 dly WASHINGTON, D. C.

DRY GOODS.

Hosiery.

500 DOZ	regular make White Cotton Hose;
50 doz	Lisle Thread "
50 doz	Balbriggan "
2,000 doz	German "
2,000 doz	Domestic "
1,000 doz	British Brown Cotton ½ "
1,500 doz	German " " ½ "
1,000 doz	Children's & Misses' Cotton Hose;

Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy16 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Notions.

NE Plus Ultra Pins; American and Howe Pins; New England Pins; White Agate Buttons; Fancy Agate Buttons; Pearl Agate Buttons; Pearl Shirt Buttons; Pearl Sacque Buttons; Bone Pant and Fly Buttons; Horn Pant and Fly Buttons; Brass, Silvered, and Japaned Pant and Fly Buttons; 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 Iron, Glaice, and Cotton Shoe Laces; Corset Laces; White, Linen, and Cotton Tape; Linen Bobbin; Linen Floss; Cotton Floss; Silk Floss; Saddler's Silk, Nos. 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, and 20; Dexter Knitting Cotton; French Working Cotton, from No. 1 to 12; Skirt Braid; Cotton Welting; Cord; &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy16 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For the Legislature.

E. D. STANDIFORD is the Democratic candidate for the Senate in the Thirty-fifth Senatorial district, composed of the county of Jefferson and the First and Second wards in the city of Louisville. jy8 dte*

ALFRED T. POPE is the Democratic nominee for the Senate in the Thirty-sixth Senatorial district, composed of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards. jy6 dte

We are requested to announce WM. TARLTON as a candidate for Representative in the next Legislature from Oldham county, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention to be held at Lagrange on the 17th of July, 1871. je24 dte

Gen. J. T. BOYLE is a Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the Fourth district, Sixth ward. je10 dtf

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOUISVILLE MALT-HOUSE, 21 and 23, Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, proprietors.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

FLORAL BAZAR.

New and Beautiful Plants.

BOUQUETS, Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, etc., etc., of the finest fresh flowers, always ready on hand or made to order. Plant and Seed store No. 1 Weisiger Block, Fourth street. Greenhouse and Flower Grounds No. 472 Third street. Established 1850. NANZ & NEUNER,
jy9 deod3m Louisville, Ky.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
YOUNG GROUSE,
Woodcock, Ducks, Soft-Shell Crabs and Clams,
AT WALKER'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,
jyl d Third st., bet. Main and Market.

Saratoga Pavilion Spring Water

THE most effective remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Diseases of the Kidneys. Sold by hotels and druggists. Send for circular to PAVILION AND U. S. SPRING CO. General depot 113 Chambers st., N. Y. je30 dlm

W. O. WILLIAMS,
Steamboat, House & Sign Painter,

DEALER in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., 33 Third, bet. Main and river, opposite Old Stand. ap18 eod3m

MEDICAL.

HOMEOPATHY.

DR. L. F. VAN BUREN,
169 Fifth st., bet. Green and Walnut sts.,

WILL continue the practice of his profession in this city. The treatment of Children and Chronic Diseases of Females has been made a specialty by him. Chronic Sore Throat radically cured by local Homeopathic treatment. Before adopting this system Dr. V. B. was a graduate and practitioner of the Allopathic (or old) school of medicine in New York City.
my21 SuTu&Th3m

SPEEDILY CURED.

SECRET or any form of disease at the old-established Western Medical Institute, 137 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio. **No Charge until Cured.** Manhood restored. This is the only medical institute in the United States where young or middle-aged men have been and can be restored to sexual vigor by the only known and sure remedy. Advice free and confidential in all matters of a private or delicate nature. Recent cases of a private nature cured in a few days. Send stamp for private circular of advice. Medical Museum free to patients, exhibiting cases cured at this institute. oc15 deod&wly

DOCTOR WHITTIER,

617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY OTHER [illegible] Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Diseases as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, [illegible] cases given up by others, no matter who failed; tell your private trouble. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. [illegible] Manhood, Womanhood, [illegible] by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All the [illegible] the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

Galen's Head Dispensary,

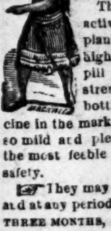
Established 1850, Chartered 1861,

By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes, including gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, syphilis in all its stages, scrofula, &c., seminal weakness, impotency, sexual debility, and all the evil effects arising from youthful indiscretion and excess, causing premature decay, loss of vitality, &c. A varix clasp that will cure varicocele in half the time, and for less than one-fourth the cost, of a surgical operation. Special attention paid to all Female diseases, leucorrhœa or whites, obstructions of the menstrual period, barrenness, falling of the womb, &c. Also, Agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills—price $2.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 60 large pages, 30 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. au7

CherokeePills No2

For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of Monthly Periods.



These pills are an unfailing Female Regulator, intended for special cases; those obstinate ones where milder and cheaper medicines fail.

They are composed of the most active and powerful principles of plants, roots, and berries, so highly concentrated that each pill contains more medicinal strength than a whole box or bottle of ordinary dollar medicine in the market. Although powerful, yet so mild and pleasant in their operation that the most feeble can take them with perfect safety.

☞ They may be safely used at any age and at any period, EXCEPT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly PREVENT pregnancy.

☞ All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely, and discreetly answered.

☞ Each box contains about 100 pills, and is wrapped in white paper, printed in deep red letters, with full and explicit directions inclosed.

☞ Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price, $5 per box.

☞ The Cherokee Pills No 2 are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of this, those which they can purchase at a cheap price, and make more money. As you value your health, do not be deceived by such unprincipled Druggists; ask for these $5 pills, and take no others. If the Druggist will not buy them for you, inclose the money in a letter, and we will send them to you by mail, free of postage, securely sealed from observation.

Ladies or Gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, stating fully and plainly their diseases and symptoms. Patients need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us, as we have treated patients successfully in all portions of the civilized globe, by correspondence.

Patients addressing us will please state plainly all the symptoms, and write Post-office, County, State and name of writer, and inclose postage stamp for reply.

☞ We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids," to every reader of this paper. Send address, with Stamp to pay return postage, and address as follows:

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
117 North Sixth st., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by Druggists

mh21 Sa,Tu&weowly

DR. GATES' Private Medical Dispensary.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 50 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Capraud's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail $1 and two postage stamps.

Also M. La Craux's French Powders, guaranteed. Price by mail $2 and three stamps.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 8 a. m. to 12 m. DR. H. ROSENGARTEN, Consulting Physician, No. 85 Third street, near Market, up stairs, Louisville, Ky. j12 eodtf

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething. PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children. PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages. PRICE 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

DR. LANCASTER,

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a permanent resident of Louisville for years—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse **positively and speedily cured.**

MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who **pretend** to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated) for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality Male Safes, 50 cts each—5 for $2.

Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office 104½ Fifth street, near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ja20 dtf

OCEAN STEAMERS.

For Liverpool and Queenstown.

INMAN LINE

OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from New York every Thursday and Saturday. Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland and the Continent.

Rates—Cabin, $75 and $90; Round trip, $135, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York,
Or to J. D. O'LEARY,
je27 TuFr&Su3m Franklin Bank, 68 Fifth st.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight Lines of Solid Agate to Constitute a Square

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

ON THE FIRST OR FOURTH PAGE—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

ON THE SECOND OR THIRD PAGE—$1 per square for the first insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square, one month, $15; two months, $25; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., Marriages, Deaths, Obituaries, Society and Religious Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 20 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double-column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business-houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid Agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

RAILROADS.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD

Through Route to Cincinnati and Eastern Cities.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail except Sunday		9:45 P M
Southern Fast Line "	6:10 A M	6:35 P M
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:55 P M	12:10 P M
Cin. Night Exp., ex Saturday	10:25 P M	6:35 A M
Lexington Mail, ex. Sunday	5:45 A M	6:35 P M
Lexington Exp., ex. Sunday	3:25 P M	10:35 A M
Lagrange Accomo'n, ex. Sunday	5:05 P M	7:55 A M

Sleeping Cars on 10:25 P. M. Round-trip tickets to Cincinnati and Covington at reduced rates. Ticket offices at Depot, Third and Main, Galt, Louisville, and Willard Hotels. No charge for telegrams to secure sleeping cars.

je4 dtf SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

Louisville and Nashville —AND— Memphis and Louisville RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	(June 4, 1871.)	Arrive.
8:00 A. M.	Nash., Memphis & N. O. Mail,	10:30 P. M.
9:20 P. M.	Nash., Mem., N. O. & Mobile Ex.	6:15 A. M.
12:15 P. M.	Nash. Southeastern Ex. Mail,	2:15 P. M.
7:30 A. M.	Richmond & Liv'gston Ex. Mail,	1:20 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation.	8:30 A. M.

The 8 A. M. train from Louisville will not stop at stations north of Lebanon Junction. Passengers for those stations must take 7:30 A. M. train from Louisville.

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 12.10 P. M. and 5:00 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 1:00 P. M. and 5:50 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 7:50 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 8:40 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main sts., corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot, and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.

n20 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

LOUISVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD LINE.

THE ONLY LINE

Without Change of Cars from LOUISVILLE to

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO

—AND—

Eastern Cities.

Trains Leave Bridge Depot as follows

6:45 A. M. Express, daily, except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to New York via Cambridge City and Pan-Handle. Parlor Cars through to Cleveland via Bee-Line. Connects at St. Louis and Chicago.

2:40 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis and Chicago in Pullman's Palace Cars. To New York, via Bee-Line, in Wagner's Palace Cars. Pullman's Palace Cars will be run on this train, through to New York, via Indianapolis and Pan-Handle.

11:00 P. M. Express, daily, except Saturday, connecting for all points North, East and West. Palace Night Cars, with reclining chairs, FREE to St. Louis.

Tickets for sale and sleeping-cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third streets, and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner Fourteenth and Main streets.

my15dtf HORACE SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago RAILROAD.

97 Miles Shorter than the Old Line via Indianapolis—47 Miles Shorter than via North Vernon to St. Louis, Vincennes, Evansville, Cairo, Terre Haute and all Points West.

Short-Line North & Northwest.

Tickets for sale at General Ticket Office, southwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, and at Galt House, Willard and Louisville Hotels.

Trains Run Daily, Sundays Excepted,

AS FOLLOWS:

Mail and Day Express leaves	at	9:40 A. M.
Returning, arrives	at	7:00 P. M.
Night Express leaves	at	5:40 P. M.
Returning, arrives	at	10:45 A. M.

Omnibuses leave Hotels one hour earlier than the above. Omnibuses will call for passengers and baggage at private residences or hotels free.

R. H. G. MINTY, Gen'l Sup't.
S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A.
D. K. BRUCE, Southern Pass'r Agt., southwest corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.
ja20 dly

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 M. Tuesday, July 18th, 1871, for constructing a sewer in Walnut street, from Second to Third.

To reconstruct the first alley south of Chestnut street, running west from Third street 220 feet to and across a twenty-foot alley, and between Third and Fourth streets, by grading and paving.

The work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the City Engineer on and after Monday, July 17th, 1871.

Bond, with approved security, will be required, and the city reserves the right to reject any or all bids. JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's office, July 15th, 1871. jy16

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock m. Friday, July 21, 1871, to execute the following work:

To reconstruct Seventh street, from the south side of Main street to the north side of Broadway, excepting the intersection of Seventh and Jefferson streets, and excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, by regrading, recurbing, and paving the same with Nicolson pavement. The work to be contracted for by squares.

To improve Thirteenth street, from the south side of Delaware street to the north side of Kentucky street, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with Telford-McAdam pavement.

To reconstruct Chestnut street, from the west side of Floyd street to the east side of Second street, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, by regrading, recurbing and paving the same with Nicolson pavement. To be contracted for by squares.

To reconstruct Chestnut street, from the west side of Second street to the east side of Fifth street, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, by regrading, recurbing, and paving the same with Nicolson pavement. To be contracted for by squares.

To reconstruct Chestnut street, from the west side of Fifth street to the east side of Seventh street, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, by regrading, recurbing, and paving the same with Nicolson pavement. To be contracted for by squares.

To improve the unpaved portions of the sidewalks on both sides of Magazine street, between Twelfth street and Thirteenth street, by grading and paving.

To improve the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on the west side of Thirteenth street, between Green street and Jefferson street, by regrading and repaving.

To improve the unpaved portions of the sidewalks on both sides of Madison street, between Tenth street and West street, by grading and paving.

To improve the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Eleventh street, between Magazine street and Broadway, by regrading and repaving.

To improve the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Sixth cross street, between Montgomery street and Portland avenue, by grading and paving.

To construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Maple street and Eighteenth or Salt river road, of the capacity of 500 barrels.

To construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Gallagher street and Eighteenth street, of the capacity of 500 barrels.

To construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twenty-fourth street and Main street, of the capacity of 500 barrels.

To construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Lytle and Seventeenth streets, of the capacity of 500 barrels.

To construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Eighteenth street or Salt river road and Kentucky street, of the capacity of 500 barrels.

The above work will be done according to the general ordinances regulating the same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The work will be let by contract on the 21st day of July, 1871, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinance regulating the work at the City Engineer's office.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, July 8, 1871. jy9 dtd

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the City Engineer's office until 12 o'clock m. Wednesday, July 26, 1871, for the construction of the western outfall sewer from the Lexington-street sewer, near Fifteenth street, by the valley of the southern ditch and Broadway extended to the Ohio river. The work will be let by sections, and will be done in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the Engineer's office after Thursday, the 20th inst.

Bond with approved security required, and bids to be made on forms furnished by the City Engineer.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids. JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, July 7, 1871. jy8 dtd

LITERARY.

I.

Pink and White Tyranny.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's latest work is an ideal story of a very imaginative cast. Her style is occasionally flippant, but for the most part sprightly and graceful. There is frequently to be detected an air of consciousness that sometimes amounts to affectation; and there is no question but that, in spite of the piquant illustrations of a clever artist, the story drags. Whenever Mrs. Stowe attempts to paint from nature, she invariably succeeds; and it is to this rare faculty, wisely indulged, that the success of her previous books is due; but when she attempts to evolve some unknown monstrosity from the depths of her inner consciousness, she is unequal to the task. The hero and heroine in her present book are painfully and elaborately drawn, but the weakness and silliness of the man are inconsistent with his firmness and adherence to principle; while the sharpness and cunning of the woman are too unevenly displayed to make us believe that the character here represented is anything but a lay figure that Mrs. Stowe would have us believe represents the fashionable wife of the present first society. Very differently does another character stand out in the pages of the story. In some quiet New England village, full of crystallized culture and refinement, where Mrs. Stowe is far more at home than in the fashionable circles of shoddy aristocracy, she has known and appreciated the prototype of Grace Seymour; and has transferred her bodily, as it were, into her book, where she moves and breathes a living presence, a joy and a benediction to all who know her. It is for such sketches as these, so true, so life-like, to be found in all of Mrs. Stowe's books, that we can recommend this story, as containing much that cannot fail to interest and please, without instituting a comparison with any of her previous works. The present novel is published in a very attractive style by Roberts Brothers, and is for sale by John P. Morton & Co.

II.

Pioneer Biography.

The Ohio Valley Historical Series, comprising eight beautifully-printed octavo volumes, will remain a lasting monument to their disinterested publisher, Mr. Robert Clarke, of Cincinnati. In them he has preserved much of great value for those who would understand the history of the Great West; and we are truly sorry that lack of support has obliged him to discontinue the series, while so much remains of equal interest and importance that ought to be rescued from oblivion now, ere it be too late. Mr. Clarke, in announcing the suspension of the publication of these works, expresses surprise and some disappointment that their greatest sale has been at the East. We do not know why our people have failed to secure for themselves the solid pleasure and delight that they might find in these volumes. The early history of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky is full of the brave deeds of fearless men; and the account of their exploits is thrilling in the extreme. One would think that their descendants, and the inhabitants of those places around whose homes the names of these noble pioneers still linger in household tradition, would be glad to secure some authentic and complete account of these heroes. It should be the pride of every Kentuckian whose means will permit it to have a set of these books in his house; that if he himself is familiar with the spirited and adventurous history of those who cleared his lands and conquered the wilderness for him, his children may also learn to respect their memories and emulate their virtues. Yet, we venture to say that even in our city, excepting the set belonging to the Louisville Library Association, there are not three complete editions to be found of this historical series, that is of such universal value and pre-eminent local interest. Considered separately and apart from their historical value, few more entertaining books have been published since these made their first appearance. The two volumes of Pioneer Biography, by James McBride, will be found to be brimful of the most exciting and remarkable adventures. The story of Robert McClellan, whose activity, bravery, and skill were wonderful, is particularly full of scenes of wild adventure, hair-breadth escapes, and desperate peril. His exploits, while acting as a scout and spy for General Wayne's army, were marked by unparalleled bravery and audacity. He was able to surpass the swift-footed Indian in running, and was his equal in all the mysteries of woodcraft and cunning warfare. The account of his fight with a single companion against over twenty Indians, and his rescue of a young white girl from their hands, who had been ten years a captive, we would quote, but for lack of space. The curious reader will also find in these volumes a sketch of Capt. John C. Symmes, whose theory of concentric spheres and belief that the earth is open at the poles and hollow, and probably inhabitable within, excited so much comment through the country about the year 1820. Though he spent the last ten years of his life in publicly declaring his theory, he was unable to obtain the means to fit out an exploration of the internal hollow which was popularly called Symmes' Hole, but which he confidently asserted and ingeniously maintained had a real existence. For fuller details in connection with the lives of the men whose names we have mentioned, as well as of many others who likewise did noble service to their country, we must refer our readers to the volumes themselves.

SMALL TALK.

BROWNLOW is distressingly healthy.

NEW YORK is casting about for a successor to Kelso.

JIM FISK passed breezily over five fences in getting away from the mob.

THE National Camp Meeting decides that jewelry interferes with sanctification.

THE Chicago Republican has a candidate for President, and its language is Blaine.

"PRONENESS to utterly inconsequent conclusions" is pointed out as a fault of female writers.

THE difference between a sick girl and a brickbat is the difference between a missile and a miss ill.

JOAQUIN MILLER'S real name is C. Hiner Miller, but he never burdens his poetry with his protuberance.

A LARGE number of portraits of Governor Hoffman were torn down and smashed by the New York rioters.

THE newspapers generally do not approve of the proposed banding together of the Protestants of America.

THE New York Tribune speaks approvingly of a "warm-hearted, fiery sermon," though Mr. Greeley himself is a Universalist.

D. G. CROLY, of the World, having gone on an excursion, has the proud satisfaction of seeing himself telegraphed over the country as "Crosby."

GALTON'S book on hereditary genius asserts that "it would be quite practicable to produce a highly-gifted race of men by judicious marriages during several consecutive generations."

M. SUARES, of Bolivia, has arrived in New York. It is to be hoped he is no admirer of the editor of the Tribune. In that event he might name his little boy Horace Greeley Suares.

THE abstaining Boston people have resorted to tea punch. They make it with "one bottle of champagne, one of whisky, one of rum, two of claret, a lemon, and a tablespoonful of black tea."

A WASHINGTON correspondent asks:

"Why doth the little busy bee
Delight to bark and bite,
And gather honey all the day,
And eat it up at night?"

THE Independent wanted Mayor Hall to "put a phalanx of liberty-loving Americans on one side the Orangemen and a phalanx of liberty-loving Germans on the other side, with loaded muskets and bayonets glistening in the sun."

THE American Newspaper Reporter weeps over the following specimen local item: "He excurted a day or two on beer, and, getting short, he burgled a little. But he was soon copped and jailed. The news was immediately wired to his amiable wife, who railed to him at once."

THE Memphis Appeal is the Great American Word-Slinger. It unhesitatingly asserts that if the Democratic party "accepts accomplished villainies as accomplished facts, in order to woo and win formerly rejected and despised usurpers and despots, it will share the fate which its TRUCCULENCE deserves."

THE New York Times encourages Nast with the following remark: "It may interest his thousands of admirers to know that on Wednesday Mr. Nast shouldered his musket and marched with the Seventh Regiment in defense of the cause he has so bravely upheld with his pencil, against the ruffians he has made so familiar to the readers of Harper's."

A KANSAS CITY lover writes to the woman he loves: "I have looked at you and you turned your head away. I have spoken to you and you did not reply. I have written to you and you did not answer. What am I to do? I cannot live without you. I have ten lots in McGee's addition, and a nice little house. Please tell me that you do not hate me—tell me so in a sweet letter, and I will be your slave."

THE New York Sun of July 15th says: "Col. John C. Burch, of the Nashville Union and American, the leading Democratic newspaper of the South, and the one which has the largest circulation, is in this city. He sustains the proclamation of Gov. Hoffman, and asserts that the Democracy of the South believe in the doctrine of true American freedom—that all citizens must be accorded the same rights and privileges, without regard to politics or religion."

CHICAGO.

What a Louisvillian Saw in the Wickedest City—Its Churches, Nicolson Pavements and Parks—An Interesting Letter.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CHICAGO, July 15.

After regaling ourselves, we stepped out for a look at the town, ever mindful that we were in Chicago—the city of marriage and divorce, enterprise and sensation; for a thorough Chicagoan is fond of startling news; and the editors of daily papers are ready to serve him—no matter whether it be true or not, so that it is exciting, it pleases him. We had not gone far before we were reminded that Chicago has more

NICOLSON PAVEMENT

than any city in the country. There are now laid ninety miles of Nicolson and preserved-wood pavement in the city, and we are met on every new street with material for its further extension. We must confess, however, that we were not a little surprised to find more numerous depressions and irregularities in the wood pavements here than in our own beautiful Broadway and Jefferson streets. We noticed that the depressions here, as in our own streets, correspond to the sewerage and drainage pipes recently laid down. Chicagoans are not as particular as we are in regard to these trifling irregularities, they do not relay over them; but are satisfied that it is the best and most durable pavement, and they are determined to have it over the entire city in the least possible time.

THE CHURCHES.

How Chicago has acquired any other than a moral reputation is difficult to account for, unless it be as the wicked man who lived a sinner's life under the "droppings of the sanctuary," for in point of numbers and elegance of its churches, Chicago surpasses cities of its size.

Our attention was attracted to a massive edifice of stone. From a niche in the wall flowed a stream of crystal water to refresh the passer-by. The rich and the poor both drink freely from this fountain, over which is a proper inscription. But for its size we were constrained to think it was

"The little church around the corner,
So full of charity and love."

Next we visited an establishment for

PRESERVING WOOD.

The lumber used in street-building is run from the ship into a set of saws, which set alone shapes 75,000 feet of lumber in a day. These blocks are then packed into an immense iron cylinder; the bulk-head is then bolted on, the air exhausted, and, by ingenious machinery, the wood is made to take up a saturated solution of sulphate of iron and lime. Some of the blocks which had been subjected to this process were examined and found to be well saturated by the preserving fluid. These are laid without tar upon the streets.

Louisville has its great Ohio bridge, and Chicago has her

TUNNELS,

which for time, expense and labor may be subjected to comparison. Two of these tunnels are now completed, and we drove through them, we must confess, with a little sepulchral feeling. The subterranean portion of the tube is of brick and stone masonry, but under the river lofty arches of stone support the roof, also of stone. By the gas lights which are constantly burning, we see the water and gas-pipes for the city. The road-way is divided into two portions, and here, at least, drivers obey the ordinance. "To the right as the law directs." Driving upon

WABASH AND MICHIGAN AVENUES,

we see the palatial residences of the "*cream de la cream*" of Chicago—men who have become rich by judicious investment or more direct speculation—and just here I must mention, for the benefit of those who are buying real estate in Louisville, a single instance of speculation. In our drive this morning we passed a lot of ground in the heart of Chicago, entirely vacant. Upon inquiry we learned that it was one of the very few pieces of property which was still held by its original owner. It was entered, in the year 1835, by its present owner, at $1 25 per acre, and now commands $25,000 per acre, so that $6 25 invested in five acres of ground 36 years ago will bring, at any moment to-day, $125,000. Far on we see the inevitable Nicolson pavement, extending to the Boulevards, lined by shade-trees and flowers, and leading to a contemplated park away from the city.

This evening we visited

THE PARKS.

If there is anything which a Louisvillian can appreciate, away from home, it is a park. We have not time in this hasty letter to more than mention the beautiful drive by the lake, the crib, and other features which are attractions in this city, but the walks and shades, the rare flowers, miniature lakes, rustic bridges and sparkling fountains of Lincoln and Union Parks will long live in our memory like visions of fairyland. LOUISVILLIANS ABROAD.

A SUBTERRANEAN HELL.

The City of Sheffield, England, in Danger from a Raging Fire Underneath It.

[From the Sheffield Telegraph.]

One of the most remarkable fires which has ever broken out in Sheffield is now raging underneath property of considerable value almost in the center of the town. The scene of this singular occurrence is Trinity Works, Eyre street, in the occupation of Messrs. Andrews Brothers, who carry on business as cutlery manufacturers and merchants, under the title of Messrs. Butler & Co. They let off a large portion of the premises to other persons in the cutlery trade, and to Mr. Wilson, a glass-grinder; also supplying their tenants with steam power. In connection with the engine is an immense boiler, thirty feet in length. For some time past the boiler has been observed to be gradually sinking, but this has not gone on to so serious an extent as to warrant a careful investigation. The cause of the subsidence, however, was discovered early on Monday morning in a most singular manner. Mr. Bolden, the engineer in charge of the machinery, raked his fires as usual on Saturday evening, but on examining the boilers some time afterward he found, to his astonishment, that the withdrawal of the burning fuel had not had the usual results. The boiler was full of steam. Mr. Mastin, builder, was sent for, and the result of an examination made by him and others was that a layer of shale in connection with a seam of coal extending beneath the works and passing immediately below the boiler was found to be on fire. A number of men were at once set to work to remove the burning material, but it was found that the fire was not confined to that particular spot. There was every reason to believe that it extended a considerable way on each side, and to subdue it excavations of a very extensive character—not only below the boiler, but underneath or near the foundations of the manufactory—would have to be commenced. The excavators, at 12 o'clock on Thursday night, were engaged in the cellar below that portion of the building rented by Mr. Wilson, and the result of their labor was that a quantity of burning shale was removed. The seam of coal and shale extends beyond the works, passing underneath an adjoining dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Holden, the engineer, and to the cottages on the opposite side of Eyre street, the inhabitants of which state that they have observed a peculiar exhalation from their cellars. On Thursday morning, the services of Superintendent Pond, of the corporation fire brigade, were called into requisition, and he proceeded to the spot with a hand engine, which, however, could not be used to any purpose. The fire can only be overcome by means of the spade. The removal of so large a quantity of earth beneath the boiler shed and the manufactory must necessarily be attended with considerable risk and danger, great care having to be taken not to leave the building without sufficient support. To prevent the possibility of an accident of this kind, walls of brick are being erected in suitable places to uphold the great weight which must have rested upon the earth, shale and coal which have been dug out. A gang of men have been employed at the work night and day since Monday. The origin of the fire is at present a mystery. It must have been raging for a long period, possibly for some years. The boiler, of course, cannot be used, and the operations of the manufactory, at which about four hundred men are employed, have consequently been brought to a stand-still.

☞In the French National Assembly it has been resolved by a commission of forty-five Deputies on Army Reform to abolish conscription and adopt the Prussian military system. Under this system every citizen, no matter what his standing or position, must serve in the ranks for a term of three years; after this first period he will be called out one month in the year, as belonging to the first reserve, and when this second period shall have terminated, he is for five years liable to be summoned in case of a war, to do duty in one of the garrisons of France. There will be no exception whatever, and no buying of substitutes will be allowed.

☞Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, in a recent conversation said he concurred fully in the words of advice given by Archbishop McCloskey to the Catholics of New York in regard to the procession, and added that it was easy for the Archbishop to give good advice, which he was powerless to enforce. As to the right of the Orangemen to march in procession through the streets, he said there could be no question in this country. The right to do so was undoubted. The course taken by Mayor Hall and Superintendent of Police Kelso he regarded as very indiscreet. "Oh, the poor Irish," he said, "they are all flurry and hurry, but I take notice that somebody else does the shooting, and it is they that get shot."

☞The writer of an article in the Saturday Review argues that pure, clear water is not always the healthiest, but that muddy water, although unpleasant to the eye and to the palate, is much more beneficial to the health. In illustration of this argument the writer states that in Glasgow, Scotland, where the inhabitants are supplied with pure, clear water from Loch Katrine, the death rate is exceptionally high. The case is also cited of Manchester, England, which had pure soft water, and yet is more sickly than Birmingham, which until recently was supplied from a small muddy stream running through the town.

LONGFELLOW'S LAST.

Full Accounts of the Triumph of Kentucky's Great Racer at Saratoga.

TERRIFIC RUNNING.

[New York Tribune Report.]

The morning of the momentous Cup day broke most auspiciously, but just about mid-day, when the races began, the bright warm sun became obscured by clouds, and just as the first race was over, and the bugle had summoned the horses for the great race of the day and meeting, a slight shower fell, but, fortunately, cleared off almost instantly. The attendance was both large and fashionable, attracted by the fame of the fleet contestants in the Cup race, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Since Boston and Fashion ran their celebrated race on the Fashion Course, no turf contest has caused so much excitement as the meeting between Longfellow and Kingfisher in the Cup to-day. The wonderful exhibition of speed which the Kentucky horse had shown at Long Branch had convinced the public that the Western men had good grounds for their assertions that Longfellow was the best race-horse that the blue grass region of Kentucky had ever produced; but the impression prevailed among a large portion of the community that in Mr. Belmont's great horse Kingfisher he would find a rival worthy of his fame and reputation, and a victory over whom would forever establish his renown in racing annals. The race is now decided. Longfellow has won, and the triumph of Kentucky is complete. The victory is decisive, and Longfellow has gained imperishable fame by his mighty achievement of running the first mile of the race in the unparalleled time of 1:40, or three seconds faster than was ever recorded before.

THE SARATOGA CUP.

For months past, in turf circles, this race has been anticipated with the greatest interest, in consequence of the expected meeting of the great Western racer, Longfellow, and the equine champion of the Eastern turf, Kingfisher. The betting between the two has been enormously heavy, and in the majority of instances at even. After Mr. Sanford's four-year old colt Preakness won the Westchester Cup, it was thought that he would prove a dangerous rival to both the "cracks," for he had beaten Helmbold and Glenelg with apparent ease. But his decisive defeat by Longfellow at Long Branch, in the Monmouth Cup extinguished his chance, although it must be stated that he was far from being up to the mark in point of condition in that race. His withdrawal left the race to the two Eastern and Western champions. The defeat of Finesse and By-the-Sea on the first day of the meeting shook the confidence of the partisans of the Belmont stables, and the night before the race the odds on Longfellow increased from $1,000 to $600, to $1,000 to $400, at which rate Dr. Underwood sold a few pools; but there was not much money invested, as the Kingfisher party were far from anxious to take these odds, and the turf speculators followed suit. On the course, this morning, not a blow was struck until the horses were saddled, and then the betting commenced in earnest. Odds of $1,000 to $500 were offered and taken, and, in several instances, $1,000 to $400 was laid on Longfellow's winning. The Kingfisher division did not bet much. The start was from the three-quarter pole, and was effected without any delay. Longfellow took the lead, and made the running at a terrific pace. As they came up the stretch and swept under the string, Longfellow was two lengths ahead; the first quarter being run in 24½ seconds. Around the turn past the quarter pole (the second quarter being run in 25 seconds) along the back and lower stretches to the starting point, Longfellow continued his flying career with the gap of two clear lengths still open, the first mile being run in the unparalleled time of one minute and forty seconds, according to the official timer, H. P. McGrath, Esq., of Kentucky. This is the fastest time on record, and affords conclusive evidence of the wonderful speed of Mr. Harper's horse. Passing under the string the second time (one mile and a quarter), Longfellow had increased his lead to four clear lengths, which he held around the upper turn, and then, drawing further away from his rival, led him six lengths at the quarter-pole. Along the back-stretch, despite Kingfisher's efforts, he opened a gap of eight lengths, but his rider, Bobby Swim, then took a pull at him, and at the half-mile pole four lengths separated them. On the lower side he let out another reef of speed, and at the starting point, having traversed two miles of the distance, he was six lengths ahead. Coming up the home-stretch on the last quarter, his rider eased him a little and he slackened his pace perceptibly, but being roused with the spur he gallantly responded and galloped home an easy winner, with his jockey looking back triumphantly over his shoulder, by three clear lengths, in 4:02¾. The time is not equal to Kentucky's famous record in the same race and over the same course (4:01¼), but the track to-day was not in such good condition as on that occasion, nor did Kentucky run the first mile at such a terrific rate as did Longfellow to-day. Mr. Harper was overwhelmed with congratulations on his signal victory, and the countenance of the venerable Kentucky turfsman was expressive of delight and satisfaction at the glorious performance of his horse. He declared, after the race, that no money could purchase him, but that he would next season be put to the stud, to reproduce racers like himself in the Bluegrass region.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga Cup; for all ages; $50 entrance, p. p.; $1,000 added; 2¼ miles.

John Harper's br. h. Longfellow, 4 years, by Leamington, dam Nantura, by Brawner's Eclipse, 108 pounds (Swim) 1

August Belmont's b. c. Kingfisher, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Eltham Lass, 108 pounds (Palmer) 2

Time—4:02¾; first mile run in 1:40.

[The Herald's Three Reports.]

Then came the great event of the day—the contest between Longfellow and Kingfisher, none of the other ten entries for the cup daring to run with them. This race had the appearance of a match between these great celebrities. Since the entries were made, and during the whole of last winter and this spring, discussion has been rife on the merits of these two distinguished racers, and large amounts have from time to time been posted on the issue. Before the appearance of Longfellow at Long Branch the betting between Kingfisher and Longfellow was commonly at even; but when this great Western giant defeated Preakness and Helmbold in such hollow style at Monmouth Park, odds began to be asked by the friends of Kingfisher. One hundred to eighty was given, and in some instances more; but when Lyttelton and Express (both belonging to Mr. Harper, the owner of Longfellow), were beaten by second-class horses, fears were expressed that the stable was amiss, and it was thought that Longfellow himself might not be up to the mark when taken to Saratoga. Thus the betting in favor of Kingfisher again advanced. Mr. Belmont's Finesse and By-the-Sea ran here, and as they were palpably out of condition, fears again arose in the minds of the speculators about Kingfisher. When the crowds, however, reached here and were satisfied that both horses were up to the mark, and were in the finest possible condition, one hundred to seventy became the current odds on the race. As the time approached for the contest, however, the backers of Kingfisher did not seem as anxious to get on their favorite at the previous odds. They asked two to one and were accommodated, and this in face of the rumors of Kingfisher's trial of two miles with his shoes on in 3:34, which experienced turfmen acknowledged was equal to 3:30 with plates. This morning 1,000 to 500 was wagered on Longfellow by a Kentucky gentleman, and two to one became current all over town. There was more of this offered than taken, and greater odds were demanded. Finally ten to four became current, and this state of the odds continued until the bugle sounded for the horses to be saddled. The Western men were determined to have their money on the favorite at any price, and in many instances 100 to 30 were laid on their favorite. Both horses when stripped showed the great care that had been given them by their respective trainers, and they were faultless in point of condition. They were greatly admired by their respective backers, and as they took their preliminary gallops all eyes were riveted on their movements. Two finer looking specimens of the equine race were never presented to the public view nor appeared on a race-track to contend for fame. The race being two miles and a quarter, the horses were started from the three-quarter pole, at the head of the home stretch. As they moved down there all eyes were turned in that direction, and when the flag fell for the start a breathless stillness pervaded the course for seconds. Longfellow at once dashed to the lead and cut out the work, that being the order of Mr. Harper to his jockey. As Longfellow came up and passed in front of the grand stand it was very plain that he had a higher degree of speed than his opponent, and he seemed to be running well within himself, while Kingfisher was evidently laboring to keep up with him. Longfellow, when he reached the three-quarter pole—the starting place—had made the mile in the wonderful time of 1:40, by three seconds the fastest mile ever run in America, and this was done with the greatest apparent ease. He was timed from the judges' stand a mile, and this he performed in 1:42. The two miles from the starting point were run in 3:33, and he galloped the last quarter of a mile of the race with his jockey's head turned all the way looking back at Kingfisher's movements. Longfellow's victory over Kingfisher stamps him the fastest horse that America ever produced, and if he is now retired from the race-course, he will be a fortune to his owner for stud purposes. The time made, however, in this race—4:02¾—is not as fast as that made by Kentucky on this course some years since, by a second and a half; but there is no doubt that had Longfellow been pressed the last mile of the race, he could have beaten Kentucky's time several seconds. It was a grand race, and will long be remembered by all who witnessed it.

THE SARATOGA CUP—LONGFELLOW VS. KINGFISHER.

Old Joseph Harper's chestnut-faced darky brought the master-piece of horseflesh, Longfellow, out of his stable and walked him around in front of the Grand Stand, and in a moment was surrounded by scores, who praised and cheered his magnificent appearance.

Then followed Belmont's Kingfisher, with an ace of spades Ethiopian on his back, and the rivals were together for an instant. Now there came a lull in the babbling half of the immense crowd, and the faint murmurs of many voices died away over the fields in a whisper which struck the opposite buildings and ripped the foliage like an April gush of wind. There was a short quiet, however, while many a Longfellow man's heart fluttered in his bosom and every Longfellow girl blushed to the temples. The white and red flags of the inner field waved softly in the south breeze wafting across it. Hush! The bugle calls the jockeys to mount, and Bobby Swim, in his orange and red, leaps on the noble Longfellow's back, and Billy Palmer, in maroon and red, did likewise to Kingfisher. They gallop up and down a moment and proceed to the head of the stretch preparatory to taking positions for the start, and then are hailed with loud acclaim. Then there is another short wait, and necks are craned to see the starting flag in the hands of genial Wheatly ready to drop in the horses' faces. I know what excitement there is, for fair ones and their rougher companions are murmuring aloud, "Longfellow!" "Longfellow!" "O Longfellow!" I never saw such enthusiasm as was displayed by the friends of orange and red. "By jiminy cricket!" cried a pious man, "they are off! They are off, sure as you live!" And off they had gone like an arrow from a bow or the whiz of a rifle bullet.

Now, Kingfisher, good animal, strain your sinews, for this may be the hardest race ever known for you; and Longfellow, do your best, for thousands of bright eyes are beaming on you, and thousands of soft cheeks are glowing with pleasurable pride as your hoofs strike the ground. Yes, there she is, on one of the upper seats, more rosy than a pink-tipped shell, my Tammany beauty of yesterday, taking all hearts by her delicious smiles and the glances of her playful eyes, waving her tiny hand at Longfellow. She is happy to-day, as her favorite will win.

"Longfellow's ahead!" "Longfellow's ahead!" cry a thousand throats, and sure enough the noble brown is ahead at the end of the first quarter; and away he forges, his limbs working like the piston-rods of an engine, and the ground seems to quiver as he strikes it. "Do you see that noble, splendid stride?" "Oh, what a nice stride!" cries Ansell, the colored trainer of General Buford, to me, as they pass by the stand for the first time. "How much's that mile?" "Why, 1:40," say the judges. "Great ——." "Ho!" Longfellow now begins to show his speed, and the jockey his skill in the way he pulls ahead of Kingfisher, who never ceases his work. But, alas! for him, Longfellow is going over the ground many more feet every lick than he, and it's only child's play. "Bravo! bravo! Bobby Swim," shouts a massive Kentuckian, and half a dozen men of like elk embrace each other in the wildest frenzy, while the girls wave their handkerchiefs and actually cry aloud.

"Oh! oh! oh! this is the biggest thing I ever saw," shouts another strapping, big-framed Southerner. Sixteen more friends of the orange and red now embrace, and even pound each other in sheer joy. "Say, Palmer, why the devil don't you hit him up!" "Hit him up!" cry the sullen Kingfisher men. "Never mind," says a Longfellow man; "Old Harper is doing all the hitting up to-day." "Yes, from eend to eend," shouts another. And it looks like it. The home-stretch has been reached, and the battle is almost lost and won now. The friends of Longfellow are uproarious, and shout and caper, and offer 100 to 10, 100 to 8, and feel chagrined that they cannot get another cent on the race. A few seconds more elapse, and the heads of the horses are at the nearest distance stand. I can just see the jockey of Kingfisher, and he looks as if he wanted to die on that animal's back. It is no use to whip him, to cut him, Palmer; you are beaten badly; Bobby Swim has you in his toils, and Longfellow goes along as easily as if the victory was already won, and the cheers of his sympathizers drown every other noise.

The horses pass the judges' stand like the bolt of a cannon-ball, Longfellow leading with ease five lengths, and the grand stand rages and boils and surges to and fro like a convulsed sea. A second or two more and the horses walk back, the jockeys dismount, and there is another rending shout. The time is put up—4:02¾—and the Saratoga Cup is won and becomes a thing of the past, to be remembered in all time by Longfellow's partisans and sulked over by defeated friends of Kingfisher.

THE BETTING.

Longfellow	$600	655	700	630	610	570
Kingfisher	250	305	315	315	300	290

THE RACE.

The horses had a good start, and Longfellow went to the front at once. As they ran up the home-stretch from the three-quarter pole, which was the starting place, Longfellow opened the gap at every stride, and passed the stand with three lengths of daylight between them. Going around the turn there was little change in the distance between the horses. Longfellow was loping along with his grand, easy stride, at a tremendous rate, while Kingfisher, seemingly at the top of his speed, kept as close as it was possible for him to do. Longfellow showed three lengths of daylight down the back-stretch, and around the lower turn he made the distance between them four lengths. Kingfisher was still being forced at this early state of the race, but he did not shut up any of the gap. As they came into the homestretch Longfellow came away further from Kingfisher, and he passed under the wire five lengths in front. Cries were now heard all over the track, "100 to 20 on Longfellow," with not a response from the backers of Kingfisher. Going into the last mile the big horse let out an additional link, and Kingfisher was being forced to the "top of his bent." There were six lengths of daylight between them at the quarter pole and eight on the stretch, and 100 to 10 went begging. Kingfisher was still urged, and the gallant colt labored with a will to shut up the gap without effect. Longfellow was then taken in hand, and Kingfisher closed a trifle at the half-mile pole; but on the lower turn Longfellow was again given his head, and in an instant eight lengths divided them again. Coming into the homestretch Kingfisher was completely beaten, and Longfellow was taken up and came home easily, winning the race by five or six lengths, making the distance in 4:02¾. Longfellow did not seem to mind the race much, and appeared as if he could have gone a much longer journey. Longfellow was timed the first mile of the dash by competent men, who stated that he ran it in 1:40, three seconds faster than ever a mile was run in this country. Kentucky, in his race here six years ago with Rhinodyne and Captain Moore, beat the time made by Longfellow in this race one second and a quarter, but Longfellow undoubtedly could have beaten that time several seconds had he been pressed by Kingfisher all the way. Longfellow ran the mile from stand to stand in 2:42, and he made the first two miles of the race in 3:33. Is there a horse in England that can beat him?

THE INNOCENT SPECTATOR.

An Individual Who Gets What He Deserves.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Innocent Spectator has been hurt again. He is always getting in the way when there is a row going on, and if anybody is hurt he is sure to be the sufferer. He don't mean any harm. He is there just to see what is going on, bless his innocent soul, and hasn't the slightest idea of hurting any body, and yet see how he catches it. The real offender escapes, but the poor Innocent Spectator, who hasn't done anything but stand around and look on, wards off policemen's clubs with his head, and offers his body as a target for the avenging bullet.

He complains bitterly about it, if he be not past complaining altogether; his friends declare it is an outrage, and the entire press cry out, "Too bad." If he had been doing anything, now, more than looking on; if he had aided and abetted, if he had expressed his sentiments on either side, the case would have been different; but he was only an innocent spectator, curious to see what was going on, which renders his case a very deplorable one indeed.

A sad fatality attends the Innocent Spectator, somehow. For instance, there is a row in a saloon he is passing. It don't concern him at all, but he thinks he will just step in and see what is going on. He enters the door just in time to stop a beer-mug, or some more deadly projectile, with his head, and next morning a local paragraph concerning the row informs us "no one was hurt except an innocent spectator."

Again: Two men are engaged in an altercation on the street. Innocent Spectator happens along, and stops to hear what it is all about. Pistols are drawn. One of the belligerents jumps behind Innocent Spectator and fires upon his antagonist. Antagonist returns the fire, and Innocent Spectator falls, shot through the vitals. It is a very hard case, to be sure, but that is always the way with him.

Last Wednesday there was a fearful riot in New York. The riot had been anticipated for a long time. Press and people were united in a fear amounting almost to a certainty that bloody scenes would be enacted on the streets that day. Immense preparations were made, military and otherwise, to suppress the riot, should it be commenced, and punish the rioters.

Innocent Spectator couldn't keep away, of course not; he never can. He left his work, his business, whatever it was, and went to look on. He saw all the worst elements of a mob congregated in vast numbers, awaiting a favorable moment to begin the attack. He saw, also, hundreds of resolute and determined policemen, armed with clubs and revolvers, and thousands of soldiers not to be trifled with, whose muskets were known to be shotted, ready to repel assault in the most vigorous and effective manner. And yet he takes a position to see the show as though it was to be one of the most peaceful of pageants. He gets the best place he can find—takes a front seat as it were—this guileless, unsuspecting creature, where he won't miss any of it, and he don't. The anticipated collision comes. The street resounds with the volleys of the soldiery, and Innocent Spectator has the top of his head blown off, or is desperately wounded. "That is always the way," is the newspaper comment, "it is the poor innocent spectator who suffers."

Now why couldn't the Innocent Spectator keep away, knowing the danger? He had no business there. Had it not been for the spectators, innocent as to their intention, who thronged the streets, there would have been no riot. With none there but men who meant mischief, the problem could easily have been solved, but the crowd formed the bulwark behind which the cowardly rioters fired upon the procession, and among whom they skulked away from recognition.

A ruffian fires and kills a National Guard and then is "lost in the crowd." Crowd of what? Why of those same innocent spectators who should have kept away. So the Innocent Spectator is not so very innocent after all, and if he suffers in common with ruffians and rioters it is through his own folly. In a general way the Innocent Spectator gets vastly more sympathy than he is entitled to.

☞The Fort Scott (Kansas) Democrat is "informed of a most brutal affair which took place in Linn county a few days ago. A young lady about seventeen years of age, the daughter of a minister living near Mound City, has for some time been keeping company with a young man in the neighborhood, who, though poor, is of a good family and highly esteemed by all of his acquaintances. The father had charged the daughter to have nothing to do with the young man, but she, contrary to his orders, met her lover whenever an opportunity offered. Her father, learning of this, took her into a room and, after locking the door, beat her until she fell in convulsions at his feet. He then made an attempt to resuscitate her, but without success, and left her for dead. The minister then fled to Mound City to procure legal advice, and remained concealed for a day, after which he fled to parts unknown. The daughter is slowly recovering. Should the father return it will not be a very healthy locality for him."

☞William W. Harding, Esq., publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer, is set down as being the second richest newspaper man in that city.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

Leaves From the Private Life of Mrs. Wharton, the Baltimore Borgia.

STARTLING ECCENTRICITIES.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.]

For women this is certainly the age of promise and prominence. We find them on every hand leaving the hearthstone and storming the intrenched positions of male humanity. They have carried the rostrum and pulpit by force, and are now thundering at the portals of the franchise.

But in a graver and decidedly a tragic sense we find them latterly entering into competition with man. We allude to the simoon or tidal wave of murder that has but lately swept across our continent, and has left at this very moment three prominent women, with blood upon their hands, stranded upon the beach of justice. We allude of course to Mrs. Laura D. Fair, the California murderess, Mrs. Lydia Sherman, the Birmingham Borgia, and Mrs. Major Harry W. Wharton, who is the latest sensation of the day in connection with the great Baltimore poisoning case.

We do not purpose to rewrite for the readers of the Telegraph the circumstances of the crime on the charge of the commission of which Mrs. Wharton stands arraigned. They are now extensively known, and the retelling of the story would be but a tedious lengthening of our article. But our sole purpose is to lay before the public some facts that are not known—facts culled by laborious search in private avenues of information, and, which combined, contain to a certain extent the private life of Mrs Wharton, and throw a great light upon what will most necessarily be her only ground of defense.

Ellen G. Nugent was born in this city about forty-five years ago. Her father, George Nugent, was a most prominent and successful merchant of the day, doing a large importing business of fine goods, silks, etc. In character he was strictly upright and honorable, living, as it were, by a set rule of firmness and justice to all. His daughter, Ellen, was by his second wife, he having been previously married to a Cuban woman, by whom he had two children, both boys, one of whom is now a respectable and prosperous member of our community. There were six other children by the second wife, four sons and two daughters. Both of the daughters are married and living in the city.

It is somewhat difficult to ascertain who Ellen's mother was, speaking in a family sense. She appears to have been a very beautiful, and at the same time a very obscure girl, living here in Philadelphia. But as it is not particularly with Mrs. Nugent or the other children that we have to do, it does not matter much; but we will remark, *en passant*, that Mrs. Nugent has only been dead a few years, having outlived her husband, who died about the time of the great California gold excitement.

And now having cleared the loom of our story of cross-threads, we will proceed to weave the narrative of Mrs. Wharton's life, whose most exciting scene has just taken place in Eutaw street, Baltimore.

Mr. Nugent did not remain long in Philadelphia after the birth of his daughter Ellen, or Nellie. He had been very successful in business, and finally concluded to retire, which he did, purchasing a lovely place about a mile this side of Conshocken, at a spot called Gulf Mills, where, with his family growing up around him, he settled down to pass the closing hours of his life, amid the sylvan scenery of our beautiful Schuylkill's banks.

Of all the children, his daughter Nellie was his idol. He lavished every attention upon her that money could command. Especial pains were taken with her education, and she spent a considerable time at Bishop Doane's seminary, in Burlington, New Jersey. And now the real interest of our story commences. Nellie has grown up under our pencil into beautiful womanhood, and her mature character is beginning to determine itself. The scene is in the Gulf Mills House, and the time is about twenty-five years ago.

By the universal voice of those who knew her at this time, she was certainly a most lovely girl. About twenty years of age, of slender and graceful, yet queenly bearing, with magnificent jet-black hair of unusual length, dark eyes, and fair complexion—such was her physical beauty. But those who knew her well say that that was the least of her attractions. It was rather her engaging manner, her winning ways, her dashing, inspiring disposition that bound captive at the chariot wheel of Cupid so many of her male acquaintances.

It was about this time that she began to develop a passion that has ever since been inordinate with her, and that was the desire to dress magnificently. Her father spared no expense to gratify her slightest whim, and gave her money enough to clothe a duchess. As a consequence, there was no more regular attendant at the then fashionable bazars of our city than Miss Nugent, whose carriage got to be familiarly known, no doubt, to the salesmen within.

As we have said, her father allowed her to carry the purse of a duchess, and consequently the reader can judge of his surprise when outside bills that had been contracted by his daughter to the amount of thousands of dollars were sent into him for settlement, and all this heavy running into debt had taken place in a comparatively short time, and without the slightest premonitory intelligence.

Where had the money gone? Hardly upon herself, since, although always elegantly attired, in obedience to Fashion's latest mandate, this debt excess was too absurdly large to be answered for on the ground of personal expenditure. But a little investigation showed. It was found that this money had been expended for laces, silks, jewelry, etc., which were lavished with an imperial hand as presents upon her young friends.

This was certainly a little eccentric, and quite enough to cause the eyebrow to raise. Beautiful young ladies do not generally run their fathers into debt simply to give away indiscriminately costly gifts. But something more strange was yet to come. The debts were paid by the father, and the current of events drifted along towards the most remarkable feature of this remarkable woman's life.

As we have intimated, and as may naturally be supposed, Miss Nellie was the brilliant center of a large circle of people of the best class in that vicinity. So that when, shortly after, each and all of them received an invitation to the marriage of that young lady, you may be sure it created some little stir of excitement. In the first place, it was so entirely unexpected that it almost took away the people's breath; and secondly, what caused the most surprise was, that the happy man had not been selected from the large number of country gallants of wealth and position who constantly surrounded her, but was a Mr. Williamson, of the city, who was but a casual visitor, and whose matrimonial attentions had not been suspected in the least. It appears, also, that he had been so indiscreet and impolite as not even to have spoken to Mr. Nugent about it, and knowing the character of that old-time gentleman, we are somewhat surprised that the marriage was allowed to go on, did we not also know that whatever his daughter Nellie had set her heart upon accomplishing she could most certainly do, especially where the father's consent was only to be gained.

Well, at length the auspicious hour rolled round, and all the invited guests assembled at the Nugent mansion to witness the marriage of the beauty. Great preparations had been made for the event. Mr. Nugent was determined that the daughter who was queen of his heart should be mated in a regal manner. Never had the young girl looked so lovely, as did the bride, seated in her satin and lace, with her attendant maids about her, and waiting, with the love-light in her eyes, for the happy groom. It was now nearly the hour for the ceremony, and still he had not come. "Where is Mr. Williamson?" and, "Why don't he come?" were now frequently asked by those who were present. The hour at which the nuptial knot was to have been tied struck with a dismal clang, and yet no bridegroom. The minister was there with the book and gown, the guests were there, the beautiful bride was there, and everything was waiting for the appearance of the tardy gentleman from the city. The father's brow began to darken, and the bride's cheeks to turn pale. Another dismal hour wore away, and its death-knell was tolled by the clock, and still no groom. Another hour, and still no groom. "Possibly he may have met with an accident; let messengers be sent." And the messengers were sent in haste, while the guests sat in silence, and the bride, now thoroughly convinced that her lover was false, raved and sobbed like one mad. The minutes flew away on wings of lead until the messengers returned, who, instead of bringing with them Mr. Williamson, or announcing at once some reasonable cause for his non-appearance, beckoned the father mysteriously apart, and whispered in his ear. The news could not be kept secret, and in a moment it was known. Mr. Williamson had not contracted the marriage, and knew nothing about it. Slowly and sadly, as if from a funeral, the guests departed, glancing askantly at the bride, who sat weeping before them, and shaking their heads significantly.

This was certainly the maddest freak that it is possible for a young lady to commit, and the incident reads like a chapter from Mrs. Southworth. Subsequent investigation showed conclusively that the marriage had not the slightest foundation, so far as any intention of Mr. Williamson was concerned, and, taking this fact into consideration, it is not strange that people now began to speak mysteriously about the young lady, and to intimate forcibly that something was wrong in her head. This bitter suspicion began now to shape itself into the solemnity of a fact in the mind of Mr. Nugent, and, after careful pondering of the matter, it was resolved to have Nellie removed to an asylum for the insane.

As a key to subsequent events, it is to be presumed that she knew the intentions of her family at the time. It wanted but a day or two of the execution of the asylum project, when one morning it was found that the beautiful bird had flown in the night from the paternal nest. But in a very little while the father received intelligence that his daughter had eloped with young Lieutenant Harry W. Wharton, had proceeded with him to Philadelphia, had been there married, and that now, as Mrs. Harry W. Wharton, they were living at Jones' Hotel, in Chestnut street, above Sixth, just where the German Democrat office now stands.

This was almost as strange and unaccountable a movement as the burlesque marriage, and caused a great deal of comment. Although of acquaintance there had been considerable between the parties, of courtship there had been little or none, and, furthermore, at the time of the elopement and marriage the young lieutenant knew full well that his lovely bride was intended by her friends for a temporary seclusion in a mad-house.

But the runaway couple had not been long from home until they received assurances of forgiveness, and returned to the house at Gulf Mills. They also for a time lived at Norristown, and in Philadelphia again. It wasn't long after marriage until Mrs. Wharton was in financial difficulties again, which were again settled by her indulgent father.

After this, her husband, who was captain now, was stationed at Fort Kearney for some five or seven years. Mrs. Wharton accompanied him, as indeed she did in all his wanderings, even down into Texas with him on one occasion. But while out upon the plains the eyesight of the captain had become defective, and he and his wife returned to Philadelphia again. They put up at Glass & Co.'s Hotel, on Chestnut street, during such time as the captain was under the hands of an oculist.

At the breaking out of the war the captain got a commission in a Delaware regiment, and eventually was appointed general disbursing agent, having his headquarters in Eutaw street, Baltimore, right near his house in "Hamilton Place." With the exception of a short time they lived in Washington, this was his home up to his mysterious death in 1867.

Such are some of the salient points and bold outlines in the career of this most remarkable woman. Notwithstanding the growing suspicion that she also poisoned her husband and son, it is the universal testimony that never was there a more loving wife. She was most passionately devoted to him, and followed him everywhere. We have also seen that money was her great weakness. She was nearly always in difficulties of this kind, and would borrow from any one. This is, of course, to be accounted for in a great measure by her inordinate passion for dress. Wherever she went she was bound to move in the most fashionable circles, which she invariably adorned by her beauty and engaging deportment.

We do not purpose, as we said at the start, to touch upon the particulars of this most remarkable case. Mrs. Wharton now stands before the bar of justice, charged with murder and attempted murder, and it seems to be the general opinion that three or four more items will be added to the crimson list, two of them the murder of husband and son. The facts the public are already familiar with; the theory that will embrace every case can never be arrived at. The whole story only goes to show that, keen as has been the scrutiny of human character these thousand of years, it still has unsounded depths and undiscovered latitudes. And this Monumental City tragedy, whose central figure is an elegant lady of the first circles of society, only adds another enigma to the lengthy list that our poets, philosophers and scientists are called upon to solve.

☞Recently ex-Emperor Napoleon, during a visit to London, dropped in at his old club, the Army and Navy, the smoking and billiard-rooms of which he knew so well in 1848, and had a chop in the coffee-room like an ordinary member. He then went to the international exhibition, and when the inventor of a new type-setting machine printed a card for him—"The Emperor of the French"—he thanked him with a laugh, and added, "You forget the Ex."

☞The Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, or "Lady Avonmore," as she is now called, is at present residing at a beautiful place called Saucelito, some ten miles from San Francisco. She is busily engaged in writing her American experiences, and will shortly depart for the Sandwich Islands, Japan and China.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL,
MONDAY EVENING, July 17.

Money circles are undisturbed. We can notice no signs of change. The banks are glad to get first-class 30 or 60 day paper, but they do not like to take long bills, as they desire to be prepared for a stringent season expected this fall. The rates now are 9@12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is not handled in heavy amounts, but the supply is about adequate to the demand. We quote buying at par and selling at 1-10 premium.

GOLD—Is not in much demand, and the offerings are insignificant. It opened at 112⅜ and closed at 112⅛.

Morton, Galt & Co. quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112	112⅜
Silver halves and quarters	106	108
Silver dimes	103	105

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are stronger.

Coupons of 1881	114	@115
" " 1862	113¾	@114¼
" " 1864	112⅞	@113⅜
" " 1865	112⅞	@113⅜
" " 1865 (new)	111⅞	@112⅜
" " 1867	111⅞	@112⅜
" " 1868	112	@113
Ten-forties	112⅝	@113⅛
Currency 6s	113	@114

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past three days:

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '61	114¾	114¾	115	¼	..
" '62	114	114⅛	114¼	⅛	..
" '64	113⅛	113⅜	113⅝	¼	..
" '65	113⅛	113⅜	113⅝	¼	..
" '65 (new)	112⅛	112⅛	112⅜	¼	..
" '67	112⅛	112⅛	112⅜	¼	..
" '68	112⅝	112⅝	113	⅜	..
10-40 coupons	112⅜	112⅝	113⅛	½	..
Currency 6s	114½	114	114	..	...

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—There are very few changes in local securities as will be observed by reference to the following list.

The following quotations are furnished by Morton, Galt & Co., Bankers, 150 West Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First	117	118
National Bank, Second	101	103
National Bank, Planters'	99	100
National Bank, City	103	104
Bank of America	98	100
Bank of Kentucky	97	100
Bank of Louisville	85	—
Merchants' Bank	118	120
Commercial Bank	75	76
Northern Bank	125	128
Citizens' Bank	112	113
People's Bank	...	97
Masonic Bank	101	102
Farmers' Bank	97	98
Security Bank	114	115
German Bank	125	126
West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank	99	100
Falls City Tobacco Bank	98	99
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	103	104
Manufacturers' Bank	90	92
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank	186	...
German Insurance Co. Bank	134	135
Western Insurance Co. Bank	129	130
Central Bank	99	100
Jeff., Mad. and Ind. R. R. Co	74	80
Lou., Cin. & Lex. R. R., com'n	45	46½
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., pref'd	88	89
Louisville and Nashville R. R.	72½	73½
Gas Company stock	115½	119

BONDS.		
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c	94	*100
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c	90	*92½
L. C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	84½	85½
L. C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c	..	*85
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	84½	85½
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c	73	75
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c	85	*87½
City for improvements, 6 per c	78	80
City for bounty, 6 per c	78	79
City for schools, 6 per c	80	82
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	81	83
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	78	80
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	82½	83½
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	77	79
City for L. & N. R. R., M. S., 6 per c	81	82
City for L. & N. R. R., L. B., 6 per c	79	80
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c	89	90
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c	89	*90
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c	94	*95
City for school purposes, 7 per c	94½	*95½
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	82	83
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c	89	90
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c	80	81
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c	78½	79½
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	99	100
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c	90	92
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c	90	91
Grayson county, 7 per c	79	81
Muhlenburg county, 7 per c	78	80
Lyon county, 7 per c	75	77
Caldwell county, 7 per c	77	78
McCracken county, 7 per c	75	76
Shelby county, 8 per c	90	*90½
Carroll county bond, 8 per c	..	*90
New Albany City, 7 per c	..	85
Cass county, Mo., new, 10 per c	..	*90
Vernon co., Mo., 8 per c	..	*80
Marion co., Mo., 8 per c	..	*80

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

Coffee Markets—Rio.

WRIGHT & CO.'S TELEGRAM.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 22, 1871.

Sales coffee for U. S. since 21st inst.	bags.	15,000
Shipments coffee to the United States	do	5,000
Loading, coffee	do	34,000
Stock, coffee at date	do	70,000
Price, coffee (lots of coffee higher)		6$150
do Richmond Flour, Gallego		23$000
do Baltimore do		20$000
Stock do	bbls.	.....

Exchange, 24¼d.

WRIGHT & CO.—BY MAIL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 16.—Since our respects of the 25th ult. the receipts from the interior have continued moderate—averaging between 5,000 and 5,500 bags per day—as the planters, looking to their very small new crop, show little disposition to part with their coffees at the prices now ruling; and yet these prices, low as they may be to the planter, are high to the exporters, because of a false and fictitious exchange, sustained at a point at least 20 per cent. above what it should be. Our stock is estimated to be about 180,000 bags. Total sales since our last foot up 130,100 bags, of which 36,600 bags were for the United States, 87,900 bags for Europe, and 5,600 bags for elsewhere. Stock 130,000 bags.

We have advices from Santos to the 15th inst. Considerable activity had prevailed in the coffee market there, the sales since 20th ult. amounting to no less than 54,000 bags, of which 12,500 bags were for the United States and 41,500 bags for Europe; prices for lots had ranged from 5$400 to 5$650 ℔ arroba. Receipts were averaging about 2,000 bags per day, and the stock was 15,000 to 16,000 bags.

FREIGHTS.—There has been rather more inquiry for ready vessels, for which full rates have been paid, but our harbor holds a better supply of shipping than at date of our last.

CLEARANCES OF COFFEE FROM RIO SINCE 25TH ULT.

		Bags.	Bags.
United States:			
Baltimore		20,247	
Hampton Roads	f. o.	3,500	
New York		2,290	
Galveston		3,000	—29,037
Europe			57,193
Elsewhere: river Plate			2,121
Total			88,351

CLEARANCES OF COFFEE FROM SANTOS SINCE 20TH ULT.

		Bags.	Bags.
United States:			
New York		5,501	
Hampton Roads	f. o.	4,216	—9,717
Europe			14,592
Total			24,309

BALTIMORE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 13.

Owing to the firmness of holders, who decline selling at current quotations, sales are restricted. We have only to report, since close of last week's review, 2,207 bags Rio, ex Prestissimo; 5,900 do ex Monarch, and 500 do ex Cricket; also, from second hands, 1,000 bags in lots at 14½c to 16c, gold. We quote the range as follows: For cargoes of Rio, ordinary, 10¾@10½c; do fair, 10¾@11c; do good, 11¼@11½c; do prime, 12@12½c, gold, in bond, sixty days. Job lots Rio, ordinary, 13½@13¾c; do fair, 14@14½c; do good, 14½@14¾c; prime, 15@15½c; choice to fancy, 16@16½c; gold, duty paid, sixty days. Imports this week 9,400 bags, and since 1st January 326,642. Stock to-day 67,493 bags; at New York, 107,035 bags, and at all the Southern ports, 31,752 bags. Total stock in importers' hands, 206,280 bags.—[Baltimore Sun.

New York Tobacco Market.

Tobacco has been active for Kentucky at some further improvement in prices, especially in the low grades. The sales for the week amount to the large aggregate of 1,700 hhds, about equally divided between shippers and home dealers and cutters. Prices are quoted at 6¼@7c for lugs, and 7½@12c for common to fine leaf. Seed leaf remains quiet; buyers and sellers are wide apart in their views, and it is unquestionably true that we are much too high to permit shipments. The only transactions have been jobbing parcels of old wrappers at 35@55c. Havana tobacco quiet; sales 300 bales at 85@$1 10. Manufactured tobacco dull.—[Financial Chronicle, 15th.

San Francisco Wool Market.

We extract the following from James Hartley & Co.'s Wool Circular, dated San Francisco, California, July 1, 1871:

The California spring wool clip having now passed from the farmers into the hands of the manufacturers and dealers—principally the former—we venture a review of the market. The spring clip was heralded in under very auspicious circumstances. Many Eastern houses having sent buyers into our market, created, at the very outset, a good competitive demand, and caused sellers to hold at very firm prices; indeed, at such figures as it was believed at the time could not be maintained during the season. But in this very many were mistaken. Like the steady flowing of the tide, prices kept advancing; having opened at 22c to 26½c, and closed firm at 28c to 35c. The market only once felt a lull from a state of feverish excitement, and then only to have it renewed with greater force. We do not mean to examine into the causes, but merely look at the effect produced by the eagerness of buyers to supply their wants.

The receipts show the California spring wool clip, received up to the 1st instant, to be about 12,000,000 pounds. Of this not quite 2,000,000 pounds have been retained by the manufacturers on this coast, the balance having gone East.

Spices.

The entire movement in a wholesale way on the leading grades in this market has, apparently, had for its objective point the concentration and control of the remaining stocks available, and the manipulations of one set of operators to get all they could for their goods, and of the other set to pay as little as possible, have kept business generally in an uncertain and feverish condition. The tendency of values, however, has naturally been upward, and occasionally some very extreme prices were asked for desirable parcels. Not only have our own local dealers been engaged, but some stock has been bought up and is now held on Boston account. Advices from the producing countries continue quite stimulating, and, making due allowance for the usual exaggeration, holders, in reality, seem to have a fair basis for their firmness and confidence. Mace, nutmegs and pepper are still the best maintained. The demand for retail parcels is not quick, but very fair, with the distribution, as a rule, made at full market values though frequently on a retail lot a buyer can obtain relatively better terms than if desirous of handling a large line.—[Fin. Chron., 15th.

Westward Freight Rates.

The new freight schedule agreed upon by the New York Central and Hudson river, the Erie, and the Pennsylvania Railroads, shows a considerable reduction as compared with the old schedule. The following are the rates now charged per hundred weight on first-class freights by the lines mentioned:

New York to*	New	Old.
Cleveland, O.	60c	68c
Columbus, O.	66	81
Dayton, O.	66	86
Cincinnati, O.	69	93
Indianapolis, Ind.	71	96
Evansville, Ind.	85	1 15
Louisville, Ky.	86	1 14
St. Louis, Mo.	97	1 29
Toledo, O.	58	78
Quincy, Ill.	97	1 29
Chicago, Ill.	75	1 09
Milwaukee, Wis.	75	1 09
Detroit, Mich.	53	71

STEAM ON LAKES.

New York to	New	Old.
Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit	43c	63c

STEAM AROUND LAKES TO MICHIGAN PORTS.

New York to	New	Old.
Chicago, Milwaukee and Racine	52c	71c

This reduction is an important, though tardy, concession on the part of the railroad companies to the just demands of the business community of New York.—[New York Bulletin.

Petersburg Tobacco Market.

[Index, 14th.]

The breaks on Wednesday were quite large, and for shipping the market that day was very active, with sales of good to fine at $12@14. For manufacturing descriptions prices were hardly sustained. Yesterday the breaks were not so large, and the general tone of the market was less active, while for the manufacturing grades (particularly good, useful, newly sun-cured fillers) the market was decidedly dull and prices lower. For inferior lugs prices are also lower. We do not expect again to see the breaks so large as they have been for the last two weeks. We quote lugs at $5@6; poor to common $6 50@7 50; for fair to very good short working leaf $7@7 50; common $8@8 50; fair $9@9 50, and good to very good $10@11; black wrappers $10 50@12 50; coal-cured is less active and prices are lower. Good (newly sun-cured) fillers are comparatively low, owing to the fact that our manufacturers are unable to use that kind of tobacco to advantage, the demand being mostly for a low-priced filler. Wherever the land will suit for shipping tobacco, we would advise planters to make that sort. The tax of 32c on manufactured is a great drawback on the manufacturing interest, and to that may be attributed the low price of good fillers, as compared with shipping.

Sugar in New York.

Messrs. Carl Amann & Co. sum up the movements in raw sugars, since July 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bgs.	Melado.
Stock (ascertained by actual count, including speculation), July 1, 1871	85,955	85,894	266,582	10,466
Rec'ts since July 1	20,560	9,399	21,593	1,246
Total	106,515	95,293	288,175	11,712
Sales since July 1	15,187	8,467	33,050	158
Stock July 13, 1871	91,628	86,826	255,125	11,554
Comparing with stock—				
July 14, 1870	102,785	111,712	376,283	1,947
July 15, 1869	131,910	145,707	112,381	1,922
July 16, 1868	94,730	49,555	23,736	175

Movements of Flour and Grain.

[Financial Chronicle, 15th.]

Receipts of flour and grain at seaboard ports for the week ending July 8, 1871:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
Total	169,691	984,168	1,481,153	246,543	8,956
W'k July 1	160,782	1,045,491	1,569,627	352,279	1,500

And since January 1, 1871, (excepting New Orleans, from January 1 to March 24,) inclusive:

	1871.		1871.
Flour, bbls	3,910,056	Oats, bu	5,938,531
		Barley, bu	327,797
Wheat, bu	13,873,751	Rye, bu	137,798
Corn, bu	19,163,713		
Total grain, bu			38,891,610

Receipts of flour and grain at New York for the week ending July 8, and from January 1 to July 8, inclusive, 1870 and 1871:

	Total.	Total since Jan. 1, 1871.	Total from Jan. 1, 1870.
Flour, bbls	72,710	1,583,974	1,656,169
Wheat, bush	719,875	7,305,442	7,809,470
Corn, bush	963,831	10,256,394	2,702,716
Oats, bush	101,305	2,765,494	2,412,305
Barley, bush	4,343	138,144	576,250
Rye, bush	11,741	61,008	269,890
Peas, bush	6,797	85,202	134,986
Malt, bush	76,444	410,230	377,132
Total	1,884,336	21,021,914	14,282,749
Previous week	1,997,948	19,137,578	13,365,834
Coming week, 1870	916,915		14,282,749
January 1, 1871	21,021,914	21,021,914	
January 1, 1870	14,282,749		14,282,749

Eastward movement of flour and grain from the interior, including shipments from Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis, Cleveland and Duluth, for the week ending July 8, and destination of shipments by water:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.
Total	91,288	515,782	1,910,149	408,278
Previous week	91,165	421,927	1,823,035	285,475
*Cor'ng week, 1870	53,929	904,709	818,336	83,305
*Cor'ng week, 1869	54,350	711,331	408,033	185,110
*Cor'ng week, 1868	25,115	217,601	1,379,720	247,536

*St. Louis and Duluth not included.

Foreign exports of breadstuffs from New York for the week ending July 11, 1871, and the distribution of same:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
Total	24,755	513,203	573,707
Previous week	19,996	403,963	180,550
Corresp'ding week, '70	38,332	465,938	18,832
From January 1, 1871	934,275	8,338,060	4,821,445
From January 1, 1870	941,781	8,453,430	175,528
From January 1, 1869	645,481	6,802,975	1,512,704

To—	Oats, bush.	Peas, bush.	C. Meal, bbls.
West Indies	125	1,093	2,738
British Colonies	....	....	1,340
British Guiana	....	400	50
Total	125	1,493	4,128
Previous week	....	2,068	1,529
Corresp'ding week, '70	792	1,886	1,529
From January 1, 1871	16,283	49,878	69,839
From January 1, 1870	12,274	12,709	39,428
From January 1, 1869	41,257	57,656	58,795

And to Bremen 8,079 bushels rye.

To Tobacco Planters.

The Louisville Tobacco Board of Trade has issued a circular letter to the "Tobacco raisers in Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois." The object of the circular is to encourage the cultivation of "bright cutting leaf" as a better paying crop than the heavy tobacco now so generally raised. The following is an extract from the circular:

The leaf trade in our market has increased steadily, and the largest portion of the Western tobacco crop is now being concentrated at Louisville, where the competition between shippers, manufacturers, and speculators has become very strong. The demand for every class of leaf is always large, and for one particular kind the supplies do not come up to the requirements of our trade. This kind is bright cutting leaf, a tobacco which will always pay the farmers better than almost any other description they can raise. In reviewing the range of tobacco prices for a series of years, we find that light bright cutting leaf has, on an average, been sold from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than any other class of tobacco raised.

In the upper portion of Kentucky, the great advantage of raising bright cutting leaf has years since been well understood; farmers there have made it a specialty, and by careful raising, curing, and handling of this class of tobacco, secured to themselves a much larger reward for their labor than the planters in other portions of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois.

In drawing the attention of farmers to this important fact, we wish to state that the consumption of bright cutting leaf is steadily increasing. Not only do American manufacturers constantly extend their trade, but European markets have begun to take a great deal of bright cutting leaf, and, during the past few years, England, Germany, and Holland have drawn large supplies of this kind from the Louisville market.

This leaf, having once met with great favor in Europe, the demand for it from there is certain to continue and increase; and considering, in connection herewith, the growing consumption of bright cutting leaf in America, we conclude that farmers can raise nothing that possibly could pay better than this class of tobacco.

The production of it is not necessarily confined to those sections where it has been raised so far with great pecuniary success. The climate and soil of large portions of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois, are as well adapted for the growth of it as the most favorably known Kentucky river district.

The circular then proceeds to give very full suggestions as to the best methods of accomplishing the object in view.

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany railroads, and by the river (furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Bacon, tcs	54	409	Lard, kegs	445	154
Bacon, casks	201	140	Malt, sks	609	..
Butter, pa	3	7	Molasses, bls	..	1
Bagging, pcs	356	108	Mackerel, pa	..	2
Cotton, bales	..	449	Nails, kgs	133	47
Cotton yarn, bls	4	19	Oil, bbls	324	404
Coffee, bgs	3	44	Oats, sacks	84	36
Cheese, bxs	141	64	Pork, bbls	..	..
Candles, bxs	36	291	Pork, pcs	..	..
Cement, bbls	..	..	Potatoes, bls	13	1379
Corn, sacks	2922	2416	Rye, sks	..	..
Cattle, head	3	469	Sugar, hhds	23	5
Eggs, bbls	14	7	Sugar, bxs	87	81
Flour, bbls	837	1084	Seed, bgs	10	1
Feathers, sks	8	14	Tobacco, hs	310	607
Hides, bdls	129	106	Tobacco, bx	24	548
Hogs, No	..	144	Whisky, bls	727	652
Hay, bales	80	*237	Wheat, sks	1210	15
Iron, pig, tons	..	8	Wool, bgs	26	80
Lard, tcs	24	64			

Daily Review of the Market.

ALCOHOL—Market quiet at $1 85@1 90.

BAGGING—The market is quiet at 20@21c, though round lots could be bought at a smaller figure.

BATTING—The market is firm at advanced figures. Dealers quote extra at 22c; No. 1 at 20c, No. 2 at 16@18c and common at 14@15c.

BEANS—The market is firm. Prime white range from $1 75@2 per bushel, and New York at $2 25@2 50. Snap beans are held at $2@3 per bbl.

BUTTER—The market is quiet for country butter. Dealers quote common to fair country at 10@15c; good to choice at 16@20c. Western Reserve at 20@25c. Sales to-day of 1,000 lbs fair to choice at 18@20c.

CABBAGE—New home-grown crop at $2@2 25 per hundred from first hands. Sales to-day of 52 bbls at $1@1 25.

CANDLES—Prices are unchanged under a good demand. Full weight star candles are quoted at 17@18c; 12-oz at 13@14½c; 11-oz at 11@12c; tallow at 11@11½c. Sales to-day, 75 boxes 12-oz. at 13@14½c.

CEMENT AND LIME—Are in fair demand at $1 85@1 90 for cement, and Utica lime at $1@1 10 per bbl.

CIDER—Champagne, sales at $12 per bbl.

CHEESE—The market is quiet. Ohio Factory is quoted at 11@12c. Pineapple [illegible] in the market. Sales to-day 65 boxes O. F. at 11@11½c.

COAL—The market is firm, and dealers quote as follows: Pittsburg by the barge-load, at 11@15c; at retail, delivered, 20c; Pomeroy at retail, delivered, 18c.

COFFEE—Prices are very firm, with an upward tendency. The New York market is advancing, and dealers are anticipating an advance in this market. As yet quotations are as follows:

Fancy and Choice Rio	20 @21
Prime Rio	18½@19
Good Rio	17½@18
Fair Rio	16½@17
Java, Government	24 @26
Java, Spingapore	22
Laguayra	19@20

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 65@75c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 50@3 75 per bbl for kiln-dried.

COTTON—The Liverpool market opened quiet this morning at 9d for uplands, and closed easier, but not lower, with sales of 8,000 bales. New York opened dull at 20½c for middling uplands, and closed dull at 20⅛c, with sales of 13,300 bales. Dealers in this market quote as follows:

Middling	20¼
Low middling	19½
Good ordinary	17⅞
Ordinary	14¾

COTTON YARNS—The market is firm at the advance, and dealers quote as follows: No. 400, 16½c; No. 500, at 15c; No. 600, at 13½c; No. 700 at 12c; carpet chain, white, at 31@32c; colored, 39c; candlewick, at 29@33c. Southern brands can be bought at 1@1½c less than the figures given.

DRIED FRUIT—There is moderate inquiry for dried fruit, and half peaches are firm at 10@10½c for old; quarters are quiet and steady at 8@8½c for crop of 1870. Dried apples are steady at 4½@5c.

EGGS—The market is weak, and dealers are quoting at 12c recount. Sales 1,000 doz at 12c.

FEATHERS—The market is dull, and dealers quote at 60c for prime, with 3 per cent. tare in linen bags.

FISH—Market weak. Trade quiet at the following quotations: Mackerel, No. 1 large, $23@25; No. 1, medium, $20@21; No. 2, large, $14@15; No. 2, medium, $12 50@13; No. 3, large, $12@13 per bbl. No. 1, kits, 15 lbs, at $3 50; 20 lbs $3; No. 2, 15 lbs, $1 40; 20 lbs, $1 60; No. 3, 15 lbs, $1 25; 20 lbs, $1 50. Whitefish at $7 50@8 per half bbl of 100 lbs net for Nos. 1 and 2. Herring at $8 50@9 per bbl. Sardines at 21½@25c for quarter and half boxes. Oysters $1 40@2 40 for 1 and 2-lb cans. Codfish at 5@6½c per lb.

FLOUR—The market is quiet at the following quotations: Fine, $4 50@4 75; superfine, $5@5 50; extra, $5 75@6; extra family, $6 25@7; A No. 1, $7 25@7 50; fancy, $8 25@8 50. Sales to-day 200 bbls assorted at quotations.

FLAXSEED—In light request, and quoted at $1 60 per bushel for prime lots.

FRUITS—GREEN—The market is moderately supplied with Southern and home-grown fruits.

APPLES—Of good size and quality are held at $3@4 per bbl, and very scarce. Sales of 10 bbls at $3@4.

PEACHES—Southern-grown held at $2 25@3 per bushel, as to quality.

PEARS—Kentucky held at $5@7 50. Southern, $4 50@6.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Prices are steady, with a fair demand. Oranges per box $7 50@8; lemons per box $6 50@7; repacked $8 50@9; layer raisins per box $2 80@3 25; figs per pound 15@20c; Zante currants per pound 12½@14c.

GREEN CORN—"Roasting-ears," in the busk, are quoted at $1 25 per bbl, with some small sales at that figure.

GINSENG—Prices are firm, and dealers quote large, well-dried new root at 80c.

GRAIN—WHEAT—Market for old quiet; dealers quote at $1 40@1 50 from store for red and white. New crop is held at $1 25@1 30 for red and white.

CORN—Ear corn in bulk, on arrival, from first hands, will command 60c; shelled, choice white, 62@63c; mixed, 61c; yellow, 60c. Dealers sell at an advance on these figures to cover commissions, cost of handling, &c. Market firm and stocks light, with good inquiry.

OATS—Prices firm. Dealers are paying 60@62c for old, on arrival, in bulk, and selling at 68@70c, sacks included, delivered on cars. New crop, now arriving commands 40c for white.

RYE—The demand is fair; old 95c. New crop is quoted at 75@80c.

BARLEY—Market quiet, and dealers are paying 95c@$1 for spring, and $1 10@1 15 for fall on arrival.

MALT—The market is quiet, and dealers quote spring at $1 15; fall No. 1 at $1 25@1 27; No. 2 at $1 15, and rye malt at $1 15.

HAY—The market is firm at quotations. Sales are made from store and delivered on cars at from $1@2 advance; and $14@18 per ton on the wharf. New hay is quoted at $15 for choice.

HEMP—Fair demand and prices are firm. Dealers quote raw hemp at $150@160 per ton; dressed at $260@270.

HONEY—Fresh is held at 25c.

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL—Market quiet at quotations; bar iron 3¼@3⅜c; steel, cast, 15@22c; plow-slabs, iron 5¼@5½, steel 9¼c; plow-wings, iron 6¼c, steel 9½c; horse-shoes 5¼@6c; mule-shoes 6¼@7c. Nails, 10d at $4 25@4 50 rates.

LEATHER—Trade quiet at quotations; hog-skin collar $17@28 per doz; side collar $32@33; oak sole 38@39c per lb; hemlock sole 31@35c; harness leather 34@38c; skirting 38@40c; bridle $48@60 per doz; uppers $42@50; kips, city, 65@85c per lb; runners $1@1 25; city calf $1 25@1 50 per lb; French calf $50@90 per doz.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The market is quiet but firm. Virginia brands range from 55c @$1 20; Kentucky and Missouri brands from 55c @$1 per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a fair demand for New Orleans molasses, and prices are well maintained. Dealers quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 85c@$1 for choice per gallon.

OFFAL—Dealers quote bran at $18@18 50; shorts at $20, and shipstuff and middlings at $24 50@26 per ton. Trade quiet.

ONIONS—New red are held at $1 75 per bbl, loose, on arrival; silver-skinned at $2@2 25.

POTATOES—The market for old is firm, but none in market. Dealers quote new from first hands at $2 50@2 75, from store, packed, $3@3 50. Sales to-day of 40 bbls, from store, in shipping order, at $3 25.

POULTRY—Market moderately active. Chickens are held at $1 75@2 75 per dozen for fair to choice. Sales to-day 60 dozen at quotations.

PROVISIONS—The market is very quiet, with no changes to report, but very little inquiry and only small order transactions. The Liverpool report to-day quotes pork at 52½s; bacon 32s; lard 50½s. New York mess pork is quiet at $14 75, and lard strong at 11c. Cincinnati quiet and weak; rough sides offered at 7c at Circleville; quotations nominal. Chicago dull; mess pork at $14 37½@14 50 cash; lard at 10c cash.

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 8¾@9c; clear sides 8¾@9½c; shoulders 6¾@7c. Bulk meats 1c lower. Sales 15 casks clear rib at 9¼c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 15½@16c; plain canvased 13¾@14c; uncanvased 12½@13c.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $15 50@16. Rump pork at $13 50@14 50.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 10½@11c; in kegs at 11½@12c.

RICE—The market is steady at 8½@9c for Rangoon and 9½@10c for Carolina.

SALT—The market is steady at previous quotations.

SOAP—Stocks are large. German No. 1 at 6½@7½c; No. 2 at 6@7c, and rosin at 5c. Sales 30 bxs olive and German at 6½@7c.

SUGARS—The market is brisk, especially in refined sugars. Dealers quote as follows:

Common New Orleans sugar at	10½@11
Fair do	11 @11½
Fully fair do	11½@12
Prime do	11½@12½
Choice do	12 @13
Crushed, powdered and granulated	14½@14¾
A coffee	13¾@14
B coffee	13¾@13¾
Extra C	13½@13¾
C yellow	13¼@13½
Circle C	12½@13½
Yellow	11½@12½
Demerara	12½@13½

STARCH—Market quiet; stocks ample; held at 5@5½c.

STRAW—The demand is good, stock light, and arrivals are taken readily at $10@10 50 per ton.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Market brisk for the season. Tallow at 8@8½c. Grease at 6½@9c, as to quality.

TEAS—Dealers quote gunpowder at 90c@$1 60, as to quality; Japan at 90c@$1 10, and Oolong at 75c@$1 10.

TOMATOES—Home-grown—Dealers quote at $1 50 per bushel.

VINEGAR—Market fair and cider is quoted at $8 per barrel; apple at $10, and wine at $12.

WHISKY—Highwines are quiet at 91c.

WOOL—The market is firm, and dealers quote as follows: Unwashed at 42@45c; tub-washed at 63@66c; combing 43@45c; burry 5@10c less.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

As usual on Monday the sales to-day were small, but prices are maintained at the full—as high as at any previous day during the last few weeks. The sales at five of the warehouses amounted to 73 hhds. as per statement below:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 22 hhds: 3 hhds Daviess county leaf at $9 40, 7 30, and 7; 1 hhd do trash at $5 90; 2 hhds Taylor county leaf at $8 90 and 7 30; 2 hhds do lugs at $6 20 and 6 60; 1 hhd Tennessee leaf at $8 70; 1 hhd Todd county leaf at $8 20; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at $7 80; 1 hhd do lugs at $6; 4 hhds Union county leaf at $8 25, 6 80, 6 85, and 7; 2 hhds do lugs at $6 40 and 6 20; 1 hhd McLean county lugs at $6 40; 1 hhd Hardin county lugs at $5 70; 2 hhds Metcalfe county lugs at $6 20 and 6 20.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 11 hhds: 1 hhd Hart county leaf at $13 75; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at 8 00; 1 hhd Cumberland county leaf at 7 90; 1 hhd Green county leaf at 8; 1 hhd Green county lugs at 6 60; 2 hhds Adair county lugs at 6 30 and 5 90; 1 hhd Adair county leaf at 8 10; 2 hhds Indiana lugs at 6 30 and 6 40; 1 hhd Metcalfe county leaf at $8 60.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 14 hhds: 1 hhd McLean county leaf at $12; 1 hhd McLean county lugs at $7 50; 1 hhd Henry county (Tenn.) leaf at $7 70; 3 hhds Henry county lugs at $7 60, 6 40, 6 20; 1 hhd Allen county leaf at $8 60; 4 hhds Metcalfe county leaf at $8 80, 8 70, 7 50, 7 90; 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs at $6 40; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at $8 60; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at $7.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 12 hhds: 4 hhds Barren county lugs and leaf at $10 50, 9 00, 6 20, 6 30; 4 hhds Hart county lugs and leaf at $12 25, 9 00, 7 40, 6 20; 2 hhds Muhlenburg county leaf at $9 00, 10 00; 1 hhd Grayson county com. leaf at $7 10; 1 hhd Adair county com. leaf at $7 50.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 14 hhds: 2 hhds Hart county leaf, $11 50 and 8 60; 2 hhds Caldwell county leaf, 10 and 7 30; 2 hhds Indiana leaf, 8 90 and 8 30; 1 hhd Hart county leaf, 8 20; 1 hhd Logan county low leaf, 7 20; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs, 6 00; 2 hhds Adair county lugs, 6 70 and 6 20; 3 hhds Adair county leaf, 8 60, 8 30, 8 10.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK-YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

MONDAY, July 17, 1871.

CATTLE—Nearly four hundred head have been put on the market since our last report, and over two hundred and fifty head were on sale to-day. Most all of them were sold. There were but few good ones on the market. Most of them were of the medium and common grades. Drovers are compelled to sell at very low prices, as the markets at other points are overstocked, and a downward tendency seems to prevail at all points East and West. From appearances there is no telling when the market will reach the bottom. Good, heavy shippers are selling at $4 50 to $5, and good to choice butcher stuff, such as fat cows, heifers and steers, $4 00 to $4 50; second quality at $3 50 to $3 75, and really mean at $2 25 to $3 per 100 the gross.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market good for choice heavy old sheep, weighing from 100 to 120 lbs; they sell at $3 00 to $3 50 per 100 the gross. Best heavy lambs sell at $3 00 to $3 50 per head, and mixed lots sell at $1 50 to $2 50 per head, including old sheep.

HOGS—The market remains about the same. All sell about as fast as they come in. Best corn-fed sell at $4 25 to $4 50, and inferior at $3 75 to $4 per 100 lbs gross.

REPORTED BY THE SOUTHERN STOCK-YARD COMPANY.

CATTLE—There have been several cattle changed hands the last three days, market ruling dull, and prices from 25c to 50c per 100 pounds gross lower than last week's quotations. [illegible] they sell it as low down figures. The best No. 1, smooth steers and heifers, 4½ to 4¾c, but few at the last-named price, and when they sell above 4½c they have to be extra; second quality sell at from 3½ to 4c, and for thin, rough cattle 3 to 3c; good No. 1 shipping steers are held at 4½ to 5c.

HOGS—The market for this class of stock rules dull, and prices not quite as good as last quoted. Half-fatted, 200 to 250 pound hogs sell at $3 75@4, and for the best heavy well-fatted $4 50@4 85; a few extra, picked hogs sold at $5.

SHEEP—The market for sheep and lambs rules dull, and prices are drooping. Thin, mixed lots are hard to sell at any price; when they sell they go at from $1 to $2 per head, and for nice, smooth, well-fatted, heavy sheep 3@3½c per pound. Lambs, 50 to 60 pounds average, well-fatted, $1 75@2 25 per head, and for 70 to 80 pounds average, smooth and well-fatted, $2 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices have declined; middling uplands 20½c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are drooping; receipts 13,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 90@5 30; common to good extra $5 40@5 65; good to choice $5 70@6 20; white Western extra $6 30@6 50; Ohio extras $5 60@6 30; St. Louis $5 75@8. Rye flour is unchanged. Cornmeal is unchanged. Whisky is firm at 94½@95c. Wheat, the market is steady with a moderate demand; receipts 100,000 bushels; No. 1 spring, prime $1 48½@1 44; No. 2 spring $1 40@1 41; red and amber $1 45@1 55; white Western $1 45@1 55. Rye, Barley and Malt are quiet. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand; receipts 128,000 bushels; inferior and common Western mixed 66@70c; good to choice 70½@71½c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; receipts 19,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 64½@70. Hay and Hops are quiet. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; Rio 13@15½c. Sugar, the market is steady with a moderate demand; fair to good refining 9¾@9½c; Cuba 9@10c. Molasses, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Rice 8½@8¾c. Petroleum, crude 14½c and refined 23½c. Total stock of grain in warehouses: wheat, 862,000 bushels; corn, 780,000 bushels; oats, 388,000 bushels; rye, 87,000 bushels; malt, 222,000 bushels; peas, 36,000 bushels. Pork is steady; new mess $14 75@14 87½; prime $12@13; prime mess, new, $13@13 25; mess, seller August, $14 87½. Beef is quiet. Beef hams are dull at 15c. Cut meats are dull; hams 10@13c; shoulders 5¾@6¼c. Middles are steady. Lard is steady; prime steam 9½@10 and kettle rendered 11c; seller December and January 10½c. Butter is heavy; Western 10@19c; State 20@26c. Cheese is dull at 8@11½c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour is dull and the market unsettled at $5 40@8 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat, the market is active but prices are unchanged. Corn, the market is dull; shipping grades of Western mixed 68@71½c. Mess pork is quiet and prices are weak; seller September $14 95. Lard is strong at 11c; seller October 11½c. Eggs are firm at 21@22c.

DRY GOODS—The market as yet is without much animation, but is generally buoyant. Atlantic A brown sheetings 12@13½c; H 11½@13c; L fine 12½c; Wills 11c; Cabot A 13½c; Augusta 11½c; A 8¾c; Dwight Star 13½c; Indian Head 13½@14c; Stark A 12½@13c; Waltham F 13@13½c; do 9-4 brown sheetings 30@31½c; do 10-4 35@37½c; Great Falls and Appleton brown drills 13½c; Laconia 13½c; Amoskeag corset jeans 13½c; Canoe River brown and slate 10½c; Naumkeag satteens 15½c; Pepperell bleached 15c; Pequot colored 14c. Crosby best velvet carpetings $2 65; do A No 1 quality $2 45; Bigelow Brussels $2 15; Hartford do $2 10; Lowell extra 3-ply $1 85; do super $1 30; do medium super $1 15; Hartford Carpet Company's 3-ply $1 62½; do Imperial 3-ply $1 55; do superfine $1 30; do medium superfine $1 15. American A grain bags 32½c; Stark A 35c; Ontario A 2-bushel 35c; do 2½-bushel 42½c, and 3-bushel 47½c.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Wheat, the market is excited and prices are 4c higher; No 2 spring $1 16@1 17½ cash and $1 17¾@1 17½ for seller July; this afternoon the market was unsettled at $1 16½@1 16¾ for seller July; $1 17 cash; $1 10½@1 10¾ for seller August. Corn, the demand is active and prices have advanced 1c; No 2 mixed 51½c cash or seller July; 51⅛c or seller August; this afternoon the market was quiet and prices weak at 50⅝@50¾c for seller August; 51@51½c for seller July. Oats, No. 2, the market is firm but quiet, and prices are ½@¾c higher at 49½c. Rye, No 2, the market is easier at 59@60c. Barley, the market is quiet at 75c cash or seller August and September. Highwines are held firmly at 91c. Provisions are quiet and unchanged in every respect; mess pork closing at $14 37½@14 50; $14 62½ for seller August. Hogs, the market is a shade firmer at $4@4 75. Freights to Buffalo, 4c on corn. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,000 barrels of flour, 16,000 bushels wheat, 167,000 bushels corn, 10,000 bushels oats, 7,000 bushels rye, 400 bushels barley, 3,000 head hogs. Shipments: 2,000 barrels of flour, 12,000 bushels of wheat, 529,000 bushels corn, 6,000 bushels oats, 5,000 bushels rye, 3,000 bushels barley, 6,000 head hogs.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; middling 20½@20⅝c. Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; new family $6 25@6 50. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are drooping; new red $1 20@1 24. Corn, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at 55@56c. Oats are quiet and prices are weak at 50@54c. Barley, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged; fall 80@90c. Rye, the market is dull and prices are drooping; old 85@90c. Groceries and Oils are unchanged. Eggs, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 11@12c for selected. Butter is scarce and firm as regards choice at 18@20c; the lower grades are dull. Cheese is quiet and prices are unchanged at 10@11c. Mess pork is dull and prices are nominal at $14 75 asked. Lard, the demand is light but holders are firm; sales at 10½c. Bulk meats are dull and prices are drooping; the following rates are asked: shoulders 5¾c; sides 7c; clear rib 7¼c; clear sides 7½c. Bacon is dull and prices are drooping; sales of shoulders at 6½c, clear rib at 8½c; clear sides are held at 8¾c. Tobacco, the demand is fair and market firm. Whisky, the demand is fair and market firm at 91c.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 19½c. Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; superfine fall $4@4 25; extra fall $4 50; double extra fall $5 @5 30. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; inspected No 3 fall in elevator $1 15; No 2 red fall $1 24@1 25. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping for bulk; mixed on the track 48c, and in sacks 58½@59½c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are drooping; new in bulk on the track 40@42c and in sacks 50@52c; old in sacks 55@58c. Barley, the market is dull at 70c for fall. Rye, the market is dull and prices have declined to 55@60c. Whisky is steady at 92c. Tobacco is firm. Hemp is dull and prices are unchanged. Bagging, on orders 20c. Mess pork is lower; jobbing and order lots $15@15 50. Bacon is dull; jobbing and order lots: shoulders 7¼@7½c; clear rib 8¾@9c; clear sides 9¼@9½c. Lard is dull at 10@10½c; lots of summer sold at 9½c. Hogs, there is a good demand at $3 75@4 10. Cattle are quiet at $4 for good to extra. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 7,300 barrels of flour, 68,300 bushels wheat, 43,200 bushels corn, 25,400 bushels oats, 4,000 bushels barley, 2,600 bushels rye, 745 head hogs, 920 head cattle.

MEMPHIS, July 17.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 20c; receipts for the past day 196 bales; shipments 363 bales. Flour, the market is dull and prices are drooping at $4 50@7 50. Corn, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower at 71@72c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at 65@66c. Hay is scarce. Bran is heavy at $17 50@18. Lard is dull and prices are nominal. Mess pork is dull and prices are unchanged at $16. Bacon is quiet and prices are weak; shoulders 7¼@7½c; sides 8½@9½c. Apples are dull and prices are nominal. Potatoes are scarce and firm at $4 50.

NASHVILLE, July 17.—Cotton, the market is quiet and prices are weak; low middling 18c. Bacon, shoulders 7½c; clear sides 10c; hams, plain 12½c, and sugar-cured 15½c. Lard, prime steam 11½c. Wheat, No 1 white Kentucky $1 50; red Maryland $1 40. Corn, No 1 white 75c; No 1 mixed 73c. Oats, No 1 70c. Rye, No 1 90c. Barley, No 1 spring 65c. Flour, superfine spring $5; family spring $8 00. Cornmeal 75c ℔ bushel.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Flour, the market is quiet and prices are weak; Western family $6 75@7 50. Wheat, the market is dull and prices have declined; white $1 35@1 55; common to fair [illegible] 1 35. Corn is scarce but dull; mixed Western 70c. Oats are steady with a moderate demand; old Western 60c. Mess pork $15 50@16c. Bacon, shoulders 7½c; sides 9c; clear rib 9½c; hams 17 @17½c. Whisky is quiet at 94@94½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are drooping; extra family spring $6 50@7 25. Wheat, the market is quiet; old red Western $1 50@1 53. Rye, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Corn, the market is dull; yellow 72½@73c; mixed Western 71c. Oats 64@65c. Mess pork $15 50. Lard 10½@10¾c. Petroleum, the market is weak but prices are unchanged. Whisky is quiet; Ohio iron-bound cooperage 94½c.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—Petroleum, crude is quiet and unchanged in every respect; on the spot or seller July 12½@13½c; seller to December 12c; buyer 13c. Refined is steady with a moderate demand; on the spot 25½c; seller July 25½c; seller August 25½c; seller September to December 27½c.

Cotton Statement.

CHARLESTON, July 17.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal; middling 20c.

MOBILE, July 17.—Cotton, the market is dull; low middling 18½c.

GALVESTON, July 17.—Cotton, the market is steady; good ordinary 18c.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
	Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday	9:35 P.M.
6:10 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line, except Sunday	6:30 P.M.
3:55 P.M.	Cincin. Express, (Daily.)	12:10 P.M.
10:25 P.M.	Cin. Night Express, except Saturday	5:25 A.M.
5:40 A.M.	Lexington Mail, except Sunday	6:35 P.M.
3:30 P.M.	Lexington Express except Sunday	10:55 A.M.
5:05 P.M.	Lagrange Accommodation, except Sunday	8:05 A.M.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave Lou'lle. (Sundays excepted.)		Arrive Lou.
6:05 A.M.	(Express Daily.)	7:55 A.M.
5:05 P.M.	Mixed Train (Daily.)	6:35 P.M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:00 A.M.	Nash., Mem. and N. O. Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	10:30 P.M.
9:30 P.M.	Nash., Memphis and N. O. Express (Daily.)	6:15 A.M.
12:15 P.M.	Nashville Express	2:15 P.M.
7:30 A.M.	Livingston Express (Daily except Sunday.)	1:20 P.M.
3:45 P.M.	Bardstown Accommodation (Daily except Sundays.)	3:20 A.M.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:35 A.M.	To & from Elizabethtown	9:50 A.M.
2:30 P.M.	and Greensville, 92 miles	6:35 P.M.

LOUISVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS LINE.

Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

Leave.		Arrive.
6:45 A.M.	New York, Chicago and St. Louis Express (Daily except Sunday.)	7:30 A.M.
2:40 P.M.	Express North, East and West (Daily.)	11:45 A.M.
11:00 P.M.	(Daily except Saturday.) Sunday special from Indianapolis	9:00 P.M. 11:45 A.M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Depart.	From Louisville.	Arrive.
8:40 A.M.	Day Express	9:00 P.M.
4:40 P.M.	Night Express	11:45 A.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
6:45 A.M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis (Daily except Sunday.)	9:00 P.M.
3:15 P.M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis (Daily.)	7:45 A.M.
11:15 P.M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis (Daily except Saturday.)	11:45 A.M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

COURIER-JOURNAL

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 18, '71.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer, and who wish to keep posted with the news here, can have the COURIER-JOURNAL sent them any required time at the rate of $1 per month, by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

Gov. P. H. Leslie,

Democratic candidate for Governor, will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Hickman, Wednesday, July 19.
Clinton, Thursday, July 20.
Blandville, Friday, July 21.
Paducah, Saturday, July 22.
Mayfield, Monday, July 24.
Murray, Tuesday, July 25.
Benton, Wednesday, July 26.
Smithland, Thursday, July 27.
Princeton, Friday, July 28.
Cadiz, Saturday, July 29.
Greenville, Monday, July 31.
Calhoun, Tuesday, August 1.
Hartford, Wednesday, August 2.
Morgantown, Thursday, August 3.
Litchfield, Friday, August 4.
Elizabethtown, Saturday, August 5.

The Baltimore Sensation.

A gentleman who has been intimate with the WHARTON family for many years tells us that Mrs. WHARTON, the alleged poisoner, is a woman of the most gentle and affectionate disposition. Her love for her husband, who was rather a wild and harum-scarum person, was conspicuous during twenty years of their married life, and she was so devoted to the son, whom she is charged with having murdered, that she sacrificed her own comfort during his entire school days to be near him and to look after his welfare. The NUGENTS, of Philadelphia, like the WHARTONS, are people of the highest order of character and culture. Mrs. WHARTON herself was richly educated, and up to the present time has borne something more than an exceptional reputation for goodness and gentleness of conduct. A more startling and unnatural denouement could not be conceived than that which has thus suddenly come about.

A New Dress.

Those of our readers whose eyes were made to ache because of the bad typography of the COURIER-JOURNAL for the past few months have no doubt heartily thanked us for the bright and handsome appearance it has presented during the last few days. This paper is now presented with the finest and best finished and most perfect founts of type ever used by any paper in the West or South. They were made by Messrs. Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York, and were copper-faced by the Newton Company, of the same city. This is the fifth consecutive dress of copper-faced type we have had from the same parties, and this fact is the highest testimony we could offer of our faith in the superior excellence of their work. The COURIER-JOURNAL is one of the only two or three papers in the West and South that is compelled by its very large circulation to use so carefully manufactured and so expensive an outfit. The dress we have just put on cost us within a fraction of five thousand dollars, and our readers may well imagine that it requires a large patronage to enable us to make such frequent and heavy outlays.

THE SUNDAY NIGHT STORM.

Considerable Damage Done the Crops Along the Nashville Railroad—Singular and Serious Accident to a Freight Train.

The storm of Sunday night seems to have been much more severe along the line of the Nashville railroad than in this neighborhood. From Bowling Green to Muldrough's Hill, it did very great damage; corn and grain along the entire line were blown down and much injured, and trees were uprooted and broken off like pipe-stems. So heavy was the storm that all trains both ways were delayed from six to nine hours.

The freight train that left Bowling Green at 7 P. M., coming North, met with a serious accident at Munfordsville. Several freight cars, standing on a switch at that point, were blown, by the force of the wind, along the side-track until the front car ran off at the lower end on to the main track. The night was very dark, and rain was falling heavily at the time, and the engineer on the Northern-bound freight did not see the obstruction until too late. The engine struck the car fairly in the center, and passed directly through, completely demolishing it. Such was the force of the shock that the other cars on the switch were impelled to the other end, driving the rear car on to the main track before the engine on the freight train reached that point. The engineer, seeing his danger, reversed his engine and jumped off, escaping uninjured. The engine struck this car, forcing it and the one immediately in its rear off the track to the right. The engine, tender and front car of the train were thrown down the embankment to the left, totally wrecking the first and badly injuring the other two. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

The passenger train from the South, due here at 6:10 yesterday morning, did not arrive until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The passengers confirm the account of the great damage done to the crops along the line of road. Even in this vicinity the wind blew with great violence. A buggy, coming toward town on the night in question, was lifted completely from the ground by the force of the storm, and only by the greatest exertions was it kept from overturning. The occupants were obliged to take refuge in a neigboring house until the storm had partly spent its force, and upon resuming their journey, were in constant danger from the continuous and alarmingly near flashes of lightning. The display, nevertheless, was a grand one and could never be forgotten.

KUKLUX.

An Oldham County Gentleman Badly Scared.

Mr. Bracket, a farmer living near Brownsboro Station, on the Short Line road, came to the city yesterday to seek protection from the authorities from alleged Kuklux threats. Mr. Bracket says that several weeks ago he received a letter signed K. K. K., ordering him to leave his home or suffer the consequences. A day or two since he received the following communication, which induced his action as above:

BLOODY WOOD, July the 13.

Messrs. Bracket and Briggs:

SIRS—Our orders has bin informed that you have bin keeping a house that is a disgrace to the community in which you live in allowing negroes to visit your house and to be too intiment with your daughters and more than that you are Considered a bad characters. now ten days from the date of this notice you will find your self hanging to a limb of the first tree that we can find. it is a duty that we have obligated ourselves to do and we will do it K. K. K.

Mr. Bracket asserts that the charges contained in this notice are utterly without foundation; that he does not keep such a house as represented, and that the communication was the work of enemies who were opposed to him in politics, he being a Radical. He laid his case before the authorities, and the truth of his statement will doubtless be investigated.

CITY BUSINESS.

Why Do You Buy Jewelry

that costs a small fortune, when you can buy the most beautiful sets of Milton Gold Jewelry for one dollar?

☞I would respectfully announce that my forty-ninth drawing will take place at Hickman, Ky., on Monday, July 24th. There are 850 splendid prizes, among which are *one hundred and twenty-one cash prizes, from $10 to $1,000 in Gold*; also a span of horses, carriage and harness, $1,000; building lot in Bowling Green, Ky., $700; Chickering piano, $600; Bradbury piano, $500; Gabler piano, $450; horse, buggy and harness, $300; and 663 other prizes, consisting of gold and silver watches, diamonds, sewing machines, furniture, carpets, silk dresses, fine paintings, standard books, &c.

Tickets $1, or six for $5, for sale at Scott Glore's, Louisville, Ky.; J. K. Lane's, Hickman, Ky., and by other agents throughout the country. Orders addressed to me at Bowling Green, Ky., will be filled up to the departure of the last mails on Monday. Statement of drawing and prizes forwarded promptly. J. R. GOLLADAY.

A Trade Wind in Southwestern Louisville.

From a gentleman in this city we learn a curious fact in pneumatics, which is said to be vouched for by many residents in the southwestern portion of the city. A steady southern breeze, according to this statement, prevails through the whole year round with sufficient force to keep in successful operation a windmill. The gentleman before named accounts for this fact in this way: The rapid current of the river above and below the falls carries with it a current of air, thus establishing a vacuum, which must be filled. The high and continuous knobs on the Indiana side prevent this vacuum being filled from that direction, and the almost perfect plateau back of the city supplies the necessity. Thus the current is established, and is said to vary in exact ratio with the rapidity of the current in the river. Whatever may be the accuracy of the fact, this gentleman asserts that this wind is as steady as the trade winds, and proposes to attest the correctness of his theory by erecting a mill somewhere in the vicinity of Twenty-sixth street and Broadway with such as its motive power.

The Manufacturers' Bank.

The exhibit of this new institution, published this morning, shows its very healthy and satisfactory condition. Although in operation but one year, and because of its new building, the payment of double rents, &c., it has incurred extraordinary expenses, yet it has declared a dividend of eight per cent., and has a surplus fund of $4,547 86. Such a favorable result is an evidence of careful, judicious and intelligent management which is bound to make it among the first of our financial institutions.

BASE BALL.

Terrible Discomfiture of the "Commercial" Nine—Score 48 to 24.

The "Commercial" nine, which is composed of excellent base-ball players, who had begun to believe themselves invincible, had the conceit handsomely taken out of them yesterday afternoon by the "COURIER-JOURNAL" nine in a game played at Cedar Hill. Their experience was pretty much like that of the small politicians who have had the temerity to butt up against the COURIER-JOURNAL of late years, and their fate should be a warning to all future generations.

As we said, the Commercial boys played well, but the terrific batting—we believe that is the proper term—of the COURIER-JOURNAL players was more than they had bargained for. They were all the time kept running over the field after the balls sent 'way beyond their out-fielders, and if the Commercial happens to be short of matter the next few days its readers will know how to excuse it. The legs of its printers were never made to stand such duties as were forced on them yesterday, and nature will demand a little time for recuperation. The following summary sufficiently tells the sad story—for the Commercial nine!—without need of further comment. We will only add that in the three last innings the COURIER-JOURNAL only had six representatives against nine of the Commercial players. The game was called on the seventh inning. The COURIER-JOURNALS, on their eighth inning, had made twelve runs and only one out, when the Umpire called the game on account of darkness, thus throwing the result back to the seventh inning:

COURIER-JOURNAL.	O.	R.	COMMERCIAL.	O.	R.
Shepherd, 1 c	2	8	Smith, B., c	2	3
Durning, p	3	7	Vaughan, b c	6	0
Mansir, 1 b	4	6	Wilson, 3 b	1	3
Hildebrand, 3 b	4	6	Reynolds, J., s s	0	4
Haldeman, 2 b	0	9	Lillis, r f	4	1
Watson, s s	2	3	Ranney, p	3	2
McCarthy, l f	2	1	Root, l f	1	4
Lynch, c f	1	3	Smith, W., 2 b	2	3
Culley, r f	3	5	Reynolds, W., 1 b	2	3
Total	21	48	Total	21	24

PERSONAL.

Mr. E. P. Neale and wife and Miss Eva Neale are among the guests from this city now at Grayson Springs.

Mr. Silas Miller and family left the city yesterday, en route to Europe, to be absent for eight months or a year.

Mr. Godfrey M. Fogg and wife, of Nashville, arrived in Louisville yesterday, on a visit to their daughter, the wife of Dr. Richard H. Rudd, of this city.

Mr. Albert D. Young, formerly connected with the press of this city, but now a law-student in the office of Messrs. Boone & Boone, left last night for a visit to St. Paul and the lakes of Wisconsin.

F. B. Hancock, Greenville, Ky.; Speed S. Goodloe, Lexington; F. A. Woolfey and family, New Orleans; J. M. Oats, Chattanooga; C. L. Hill and James G. Page, Glasgow, Ky.; I. H. Borden, Russellville, Ky.; R. C. K. Martin, Nashville, are registered at the Louisville Hotel.

Mr. William Coleman and wife and Mr. John Coleman are at present in the north of Ireland. A letter from the former gentleman, published in the COURIER-JOURNAL yesterday, contained an interesting account of the passage of the party across the ocean. Mrs. Coleman's health has been much improved by the change of air and climate.

William W. Lee, Jersey City; D. M. Richardson, St. Louis; James K. Patterson, Lexington; Walter Overton, Newport; George W. Sizer, New Orleans; Charles Sutherland, Texas; James Davidson, Texas; General Quarles, Clarksville; D. M. Kennedy, Clarksville; Colonel J. E. Bailey, Clarksville; Colonel R. N. Lewis, New Orleans; E. Dubois, New Orleans, were registered at the Galt House yesterday.

R. H. Morman, Esq., Walker Board, Esq., of Brandenburg, Ky.; H. H. Kuiner, Esq., Catlettsburg, Ky.; Col. J. W. Embree, of Texas; W. H. Wickerson, Louisiana; G. A. Graham, Texas; W. H. Webb, Esq., Cloverport; Capt. John and Sam. James, steamer Charmer; Maj. B. F. Gill, Todd county, Ky.; L. G. Taylor, Esq., Owensboro; Capt. Short, Cannelton, Ind.; and H. H. Squirman, South Carrollton, were registered at the National Hotel last night.

Mat Shanahan.

Mat Shanahan, convicted of the murder of Conatee Montgomery and sentenced to be hung the 15th day of September next, has become convinced of, if not reconciled to, the certainty of his fate, and is spending the brief time allotted to him in preparation for his death. A priest has visited him several times since his conviction, and Shanahan occupies most of his day and part of the night in reading the Bible. He has been removed, at his own request, from the company of other prisoners and assigned a cell in the upper story of the jail. Here he lies on his cot reading his Bible, as above stated, during the day, and has been furnished candles for the same purpose at night. He may have confessed to the priest, but, as yet, has made no public statement of his guilt. There now seems no doubt that he will be hung at the time appointed.

A Blustering Honeymoon.

By what conjuration and what mighty magic the redoubtable Mollie Simmons compelled the son of a negress named Mary Parker to marry the said Mollie, last Saturday, report is unable to determine. The mother of the negro says that he was by some means induced to enter into the solemn engagement, and the negro says he did it not for love. Mollie's stratagem in taking the son from his mammy having proved successful, she thought she had acquired the right also to some clothing in the house of the bereft parent, and, accordingly, possessed herself of it. The parent considered this last act of Mollie's a felony, and swore out a warrant for her apprehension. Officers Rule and Conley, under the power conferred by this legal instrument, conveyed Mollie to First-street Station-house about one o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A Serious Hurt.

A boy about six years of age, son of Mr. F. R. Rink, owner of the saloon at No. 492 Jefferson street, met with a serious accident yesterday forenoon. He, with several other children, had been amusing himself in endeavoring to capture some June bugs at the flower-garden opposite his father's saloon. While climbing over a spiked fence, he was caught on the sharp points, and the lower part of his abdomen was frightfully lacerated. He was carried, bleeding most profusely, to his home. Dr. Kern was immediately summoned to him. After a careful examination of the wounds, the doctor was of opinion that no permanent injury had been sustained, and that the probability is that the wound will soon be healed. The remedies applied considerably alleviated the agony of the little sufferer.

The Pond Question.

In continuation of the article published in yesterday's issue relative to the sanitary effect of unhealthy ponds throughout the city, it may be stated that the filling up of these ponds does not devolve upon the city, but upon the property-holders. The city provides the means of drainage, and it is the duty of owners of property whereon are these ponds to see that they are not, then, dangerous to the health of the neighborhood. Upon complaint to the officers of the Board of Health, from citizens in the neighborhood, representing that these ponds are unhealthy, a warrant is issued to such property-holders to compel them to provide against the unhealthy nature of their property, by filling or otherwise. This should be borne in mind by those interested.

Louisville Inventions Adopted for Steamboats.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, which adjourned in Washington on Saturday, adopted, toward the close of the session, the patent of Mr. E. Clark, of this city, for a steam-register and life-preserver, and that of Mr. Samuel Boden, also of this city, for a water-gauge.

AGRICULTURE.

All the Agricultural Editors Coming to Kentucky.

To-day the New York agricultural editors will leave New York on an excursion to Mammoth Cave, Kansas, Colorado and the Rocky mountains. The following is their plan of route:

July 18—Tuesday, leave New York at 9 A. M., via Erie railway, for Cleveland. July 19—Wednesday, reach Louisville at 9:30 P. M., via Bee Line, from Cleveland and Indianapolis; stop at Galt House. July 20—Thursday, leave Louisville at 9 A. M., via Louisville and Nashville railroad; reach Glasgow Junction at 1 P. M.; dinner; see Diamond Cave, and drive to Mammoth Cave Hotel. July 21—Friday, explore Mammoth Cave—long route. July 22—Saturday, explore Mammoth Cave—short route. July 23—Sunday, rest. July 24—Monday, at 10 A. M., return to Louisville; at 2:20 P. M. leave Louisville for St. Louis, via Jeffersonville, Indianapolis and Terre Haute. July 25—Tuesday, at 7 A. M., reach St. Louis; stop at Southern Hotel; visit Shaw's Botanical Gardens, and see the city. July 26—Wednesday, at 4:30 P. M., leave St. Louis, via Pacific railroad of Missouri, for Kansas. July 27—Thursday, at 9:40 A. M., reach Leavenworth; drives around the city and in the neighboring country; farmers'-club discussion in the evening. July 28—Friday, at 9 A. M., leave for Denver, visiting Abilene and other places on the way—time en route two days—reaching Denver Saturday evening or Sunday morning. July 30—Sunday, rest. July 31—Monday, preparations for excursion outfit to the mountains; reception of citizens of Denver, and excursion around the city. August 1—Tuesday, start on tour through the mountains; time, two weeks. August 16—Wednesday, at 9 A. M., leave Denver on excursion to Cheyenne, Sherman, Laramie and top of Rocky mountains. August 17—Thursday, return, via Union Pacific railroad, to Omaha and New York.

We append a list of excursionists:

Henry T. Williams, agricultural editor New York Independent and proprietor New York Horticulturist; J. B. Lyman, and wife, agricultural editor New York Tribune; S. R. Wells, and wife, editor Phrenological Journal; F. D. Curtis, agricultural editor New York Republican; X. A. Willard, and lady, dairy editor Rural New Yorker; Clark W. Bryan, and wife, publisher Springfield Republican; A. B. Crandell, agricultural editor New York World; Mrs. S. O. Johnson; B. K. Bliss and son, representatives the Rural Club, New York; J. B. Dodge and C. R. Dodge, representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; G. M. Tucker, editor Country Gentleman; J. W. Steadman, editor Norwich Advertiser; R. P. Eaton, editor New England Farmer; Thos. Meehan, agricultural editor Philadelphia Press and editor Gardeners' Monthly; H. L. Reade, Eastern correspondence Prairie Farmer; Dr. J. V. C. Smith, representative The Farmers' Club American Institute, New York; L. A. Chase, American Agriculturist, New York; P. T. Quinn, horticultural editor New York Tribune; John F. Kirby and wife, correspondence New York Commercial Advertiser; W. O. Linthicum and wife, Evening Mail, New York; C. O. Green and wife, correspondence Troy Daily Times.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE loud street-talking season has commenced.

POLICEMEN are complaining of the paucity of pig estrays.

UNDERTAKERS who dispose of the carcasses of dead dogs are still kept busy.

A DOG, bereft of breath and bark, perfumed a fashionable locality yesterday.

THE little boy Merkel, who was kicked by a mule last week, is recovering rapidly.

THE canals on the sides of the streets up-town overflowed the sidewalks yesterday.

A YOUNG MAN in the West End died on Sunday night from bleeding at the nose and mouth.

THE REPAIRS on Third and Fourth streets, beyond Broadway, prevent passage along those thoroughfares for the present.

A THIEF made an effort in the West End early yesterday morning to steal a horse, but was detected and driven away by the owner.

YESTERDAY was one of the pleasantest days of the season, and an agreeable relief from the excessively sultry weather of the previous week.

FOURTH STREET, between Jefferson and Walnut, was being torn up yesterday for repairs. The passage of street cars was not interrupted.

THE RAIN of Sunday night fell to the depth of 11-100 inch. No damage appears to have been done by it to any of the sewers throughout the city.

WORKMEN were busily engaged yesterday in plowing up Fifth street, between Market and Main, preparatory to laying the Nicolson pavement.

JOHN DAVIN, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was carried to Twelfth-street station house yesterday, by officers McAuliffe and Buckley.

AN EMPLOYE of Aiken & Drummond's novelty works, named Knoefel, had his finger mashed yesterday in the cog-wheels of the machinery. It may have to be amputated.

THE MASTERLY INACTIVE are accommodated in front of some of our hotels with chairs, disposed irregularly over the entire sidewalk, presenting considerable obstacles to passers-by.

A DRUNKEN FELLOW was taken to Twelfth-street station yesterday, who for some time found great difficulty in telling his name. After sleeping awhile, he gave it as Freehnodle, or something thereabouts.

THE strength of the iron bridge across the canal was tested yesterday, by the engine "Long Tom" passing over it. This engine has been engaged for a long time on the north side in the work of making excavations.

YOUNG BOYD, who was injured on the Nashville railroad some weeks since, necessitating the amputation of his leg, has almost entirely recovered, and will soon be able to leave the Infirmary, where he has been since his accident.

THE THERMOMETER, at Messrs. Cook & Sloss', gave the following indications of the temperature yesterday at the hours stated: At 7 o'clock A. M., 73; at 10 A. M., 79; at noon, 83; at 2 P. M., 85; at 4 P. M., 85; and at 6 P. M. 83 degrees.

TWO DEATHS were reported at the United States Marine Hospital yesterday. Sandy Hays (colored), of steamer United States, died of pluritis, and Patrick McQuinn, of steamer R. C. Gray, of typhoid fever. Relations of the latter live in Cincinnati.

A PRETTY LADY was going into a street car yesterday, and an ugly one was coming out. Their heads collided at the door, and the ugly woman was badly bumped on the nose. The accident put the two out of humor, but the passengers enjoyed a good laugh.

A BOY named Adam Monsch, whose parents live on Walnut, near Twentieth street, was playing on Sunday evening with a small stick, the end of which broke off and stuck into the roof of his mouth. The services of a physician were necessary to extract it.

CONSIDERING the season of the year, the attendance last night at the Opera House, on the occasion of the entertainment given as a complimentary benefit to Messrs. Kerr and Blackburn, was very good. It was a compliment which the beneficiaries justly deserved.

THE LATE Samuel B. Edwards, killed last week on the Shelbyville railroad, of which road he was treasurer, had $40,000 insurance on his life, $20,000 in the New York Life, $10,000 in the Globe of New York, and $10,000 in the Connecticut Mutual, all of which will be paid to his wife and children.

PAT. SULLIVAN and his wife, living in the alley between Jefferson and Market and Fourth and Fifth streets, took in a little over the usual allowance of whisky last night, and got into a regular family row. Pat. struck Mrs. Pat. over the head with some instrument, and was arrested and lodged in jail by Officers Adams and Smith.

JAMES OAKLEY, sentenced to ten years for killing Ed. Parker; John O'Connell, two years for manslaughter; John McMann, one year for felony; Thos. Butler, one year for felony, and Henry Kelly, colored, two years for rape, will be taken to Frankfort this morning to serve out their allotted terms in the State penitentiary.

AT THE fifth annual election of the Citizens' Passenger Railroad Company, held July 10th, for directors to serve one year, Messrs. Jas. B. DelVecchio, Thos. Slevin, W. R. Thompson, William Goepper and Stacy C. Eldridge, were elected. At a meeting of the directors held yesterday, James B. DelVecchio was unanimously elected President and Superintendent for one year.

AN OLD NEGRO woman was seen yesterday morning roaming about in a cornfield south of the city in a perfect state of nudity. She was captured soon afterwards and found to be insane. When dressed, she was brought to the city, and afterwards carried to the almshouse. She is believed to be from Woodford county, but when she came into the neighborhood is not known.

THE ROOMS of the Louisville Library Association, on the corner of Third and Walnut streets, have been thoroughly put in order, and now present an exceedingly pleasant and attractive appearance. The rooms are the most comfortable of any in the city during this hot weather, and are much frequented by members of the association during the day and until the hour of closing at night.

LAST night about nine o'clock a gentleman left a horse and buggy in charge of a boy at the entrance to Woodland Garden. He returned from the garden about eleven o'clock, but could find no trace of the conveyance. The horse and buggy were hired at Hoskins & Talbot's stables on Main street, between Floyd and Brook streets. The gentleman acquainted the police of his loss, but at twelve o'clock last night the property was not recovered. The advertisement of a horse and buggy, which was taken up by a gentleman on Fourth street, appears elsewhere.

THE IVEY KILLING.

Arrest of Gabe Randolph and B. C. Myers, Charged with the Act.

Officers Slater, Kise, White, Butler and Johnson yesterday went out to Old Deposit station to arrest the parties engaged in the killing of Amos Ivey, who died of his wounds at the Infirmary on Saturday night. The particulars of the homicide have already been published in these columns, from which it appeared that one Gabe Randolph, a laborer in the employ of two young men named Myers, deliberately shot Ivey, from the effects which he died. Randolph had a sort of an examination before a neighboring magistrate in which Ivey did not testify, and the testimony of B. C. Myers, who was with Randolph at the time of the shooting, was admitted. On this testimony Randolph was dismissed, and until yesterday had gone at large. The officers found him at work in the field, and after arresting him brought him to this city and lodged him in jail. Randolph, after his arrest, remarked that had he been in the house at the time they would not have gotten him so easily. The shotgun with which he is said to have killed Ivey was found in the house. On their way out the officers passed young Myers, coming to town with a load of wood, and after lodging Randolph in jail Officer Slater arrested Myers at the house of his father, on Green street, between Hancock and Clay, and lodged him in jail with Randolph, on the charge of complicity in the killing. Mr. Slater also brought the woman into town, who was said to be the cause of the difficulty between the young men, and, at the examining trial of the accused, she will prove an important witness. The trial will take place this morning, unless postponed until the arrival of witnesses.

Cowardly Assault Upon an Old Man.

An old man named Mike Lynch was on his way to his home on the levee, between First and Second streets, a little after twelve this morning, and when on Third street, between Main and the river, met three young men, all said to be drunk. Without any provocation on the part of the old man, Tom White, one of the young party, pushed him with both hands off the pavement. Lynch fell, striking fairly upon the curbstone, inflicting an ugly wound upon the back of the head. He picked himself up with some difficulty, and was able to walk home. A policeman on Main street saw the transaction, and sounding the alarm started in pursuit of the three assaulters. White ran into a bar-room on the west side of the street and concealed himself in a back room. He was finally captured after a long search, and a little before one this morning was lodged in the First-street station-house. The other two made good their escape. Some women who saw the whole affair from an upper window corroborated the above statement after White's arrest.

The Primary Election in the First Ward To-day.

In consequence of the irregular proceedings at the meeting of the delegates from the First district to the July convention, and their failure to nominate a Democratic candidate for Representative, as it was claimed by the minority of the delegates selected for that purpose, the Democratic Executive Committee for the city have ordered a primary election in that district for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the Democratic party in the next session of the General Assembly. It is important that the citizens of this district should poll a large vote on to-day, as it will evidence the interest they manifest in selecting the proper man to represent the interest of the district and the interest of the Democratic party.

CITY FEATURES.

A Prosperous Institution.

The annual meeting of the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, occurred on the 3d inst. The Secretary reports facts which will interest 40,000 policy-holders, if no one else. Since organization, the company has issued 219,180 accident policies, and 12,000 life policies; paid $1,608,888.88 for death and disability claims, and has cash assets amounting to $1,743,848.78. After amply providing for all liabilities, including capital stock, the company has a surplus (New York standard of reserve) of $151,498.47 left. This showing is good enough for anybody.—*From Hartford Daily Courant, July 8, 1871.*

JNO. B. PIRTLE, Gen'l Agent,
Merchants' Bank Building, 176 Main street.

☞The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Universal Exposition.

Closing out of summer goods. French lawn dress patterns $1, worth $2 50; fine French fans $1, worth $2; fine parasols at half price; gents' black bows 10 cents; best machined thread 5 cents; musquito bars $1; children's hose 12½ cents, worth 20 cents; best quality plated bracelets $3 a pair, sold at other stores for $9, warranted for five years.

☞Remember that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

☞As fashion rules supreme, the Tuesday and Thursday night concerts at Floral Park are always largely attended. It is therefore unnecessary to remind our readers that there will be another delightful promenade concert at the Park to-night.

☞One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Milton Gold Store.

The success of this popular establishment is now assured. New and costly goods are being added to the stock of presents. Several valuable gifts will be given away to-day.

☞XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Avert the Evil.

If mothers would give Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup to their children when sick, mortality would be less among them. It costs only twenty-five cents.

☞Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell at $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

Testimony of L. O. Shenault, a Prominent Merchant of Baldwin, Miss.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, Oct., 1870.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I arrived here on the 28th September, from Baldwin, Miss., quite feeble, having had continued chills for five consecutive months. During that period I made use of several remedies, but with only temporary effect. The use of only one bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic has relieved me entirely. I am now a sound, healthy man, and take great pleasure in recommending your valuable Tonic to the afflicted.

Truly your friend,
L. O. SHENAULT.

☞You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Beat it if you can.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Proceedings of the Meeting Last Night—Report of the Committee on Course of Study.

A very important meeting of the School Board was held last night. The Committee on Course of Study made a lengthy report recommending the various branches of study to be pursued and text-boks to be adopted throughout the various schools. Mr. Drysdale and Dr. Preston Scott offered their resignations, which were accepted, and the vacancies filled by the election of Mr. E. C. Bohne and Dr. John Goodman, respectively. The election for faculty of the Male High School resulted in the election of Messrs. R. L. Butler and S. B. Barton, Professor of Pure and Applied Mathematics. Prof. B. M. Harney was defeated by Mr. Barton by a vote of 13 to 7.

After a lengthy discussion as to the ineligibility of teachers under twenty years of age, the chair decided that any teachers under that age should be disqualified from serving as teachers. Dr. Preston Scott being confident that a number of teachers were elected last year under the required age, moved that the rules be suspended, to permit those elected to continue during the coming year, which was adopted. A motion then prevailed to re-elect all teachers under twenty years of age elected at last meeting.

The following is the report of the Committee on Course of Study.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN: The committee on examination and course of study has the honor to report as the result of the recent examination of teachers, that there were fifty-five applicants, of whom three received principal's certificates; five grammar certificates and twenty primary certificates, one being conditional for principal's certificate, five for grammar certificates and ten for primary certificates.

Your committee also recommend the adoption of the course of study, for the ward schools, as it now stands, with the following exceptions:

In revising for the course of study, for the ward and intermediate schools, your committee have considered very favorably the suggestions made in the report of last year. Then as now, there was great complaint of the number of books used, and the labor of the committee now results in carrying out and developing the plans and course of study adopted by the board last year. It will be observed that the changes recommended are comparatively few, consisting of two changes in books and the dropping of three other books. The changes are Butler's speller in place of Sanders' speller, and Holmes' history of the United States in place of McDonald's. Those dropped from the course of study are Towne's mental arithmetic, Bonnell's manual of composition and Butler's sixth reader. The reasons for these changes may be summed up in few words. Butler's speller is thought to be a better book than the one formerly in use. The history recommended, it is thought, is liable to very few objections; and, whilst your committee are not unanimous as to the study of history in the ward schools, they do not differ in their appreciation of the book recommended. As to the books dropped from use, there were in the course last year two mental arithmetics—Towne's mental and Stoddard's mental. The latter has been in the schools for some years, and is in the hands of many pupils; and it was thought better to make one text book answer for this branch of study. As to the readers, your committee have no fault to find, and have heard none suggested to Butler's sixth reader as a book. We are convinced, however, that five readers are ample for the course.

The changes recommended in the Female High School are unimportant, and the course of study of last year is not materially changed. The course of study and the text books for the Male High School have been fully considered, and the changes recommended are proposed, after full and free consultation with the professors as well as the members of the board who have taken a very lively interest in the Male High School. The result of such consultation is embraced in the schedule hereto appended, and also the books recommended for use. This programme embraces two courses, one a High School course proper, for all who enter the school with certificates of graduation at the end of three years, to those who pass successfully the examinations, and a collegiate course of two additional years, with diplomas after graduation to all such as are recommended by the faculty to the degrees of A. B. and B. S. By reference to the schedule, it will be perceived that the studies for the High School course are uniform with those of the collegiate course with one exception. Every scholar has the option on entering the High School to study Latin or German, and proficiency in one or the other up to certain standards will entitle the pupil to the certificate. It was deemed important to have a uniform standard of scholarship for all who receive certificates of graduation in the High School, and as it was thought best for those who take the collegiate course to have some knowledge of Latin preparatory to admission into the collegiate course of study, and as the German language is regarded as perhaps more useful to those who go no farther than the High School, this study is introduced to make the courses about equal. The High School course is but a legitimate continuation of the ward school course, so as to make the scholars as perfect and thorough as possible within the limited time they are in the schools. After passing well through the ward schools, with one, or two, or three years in the High School, boys can go to work with a fair share of scholarship, and with so much of the rudiments of an education as will enable them to go forward in their studies as time and opportunity may permit. Many reasons might be adduced to strengthen the positions here taken if it were necessary. We beg to state, in conclusion, that most of the changes in the books used, and the entire programme in the course of the High School, have been recommended only after repeated consultations with the faculty of the High School. We have an abiding faith in the practicability of this plan, and with an earnest corps of professors, a fair share of attention on the part of the Superintendent, the trustees individually and collectively, and the certain interest which the community will feel and exhibit in the management of the Male High School and the progress of the students, it must prove a success. And with this faith and confidence we commend the whole plan to the favorable consideration of the board.

W. H. TBOXELL,
J. J. T. MURRAY,
D. W. YANDELL,
WM. DRYSDALE,
PHILIP SPEED,
C. O. SMITH.

The board adjourned last night until the first Monday in August.

CITY POLITICS.

The First Ward.

We call the attention of the Democratic voters in this ward to the primary election to be held to-day. There are several candidates in the field, all of whom are very good men and identified with the interest of their constituents and the prosperity of the city and State. While we do not wish to speak in favor of either very particularly, we are bound by our own knowledge of facts to give praise to M. W. Ferguson as having made, during the last two sessions, a valuable, useful and effective member, and he would again serve his people, if chosen as nominee.

MANY VOTERS.

Primary Election in the First Ward.

By order of the Democratic Executive Committee, the voters of the First ward will hold a primary election in the different precincts of the First ward for a candidate as Representative for the next Legislature, on Tuesday, July 18th, between the hours of 9 and 8 P. M. on said day. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be considered the nominee.

The following gentlemen are respectfully requested to act as officers of said election, with full authority to accept or reject votes:

First Precinct—Judges, J. S. Turner and J. Gosnell; Clerk, J. R. Chambers; Sheriff, Miles Bess.

Second Precinct—Judges, Fred. Tix and Fred. Rehm; Clerk, Wm. Wahl; Sheriff, George Roth.

Third Precinct—Judges, George Michael and Owen McCraw; Clerk, Charles Henneginе; Sheriff, John Faust.

GEO. P. DOERN,
Chairman Democratic Exec. Committee.
CHAS. R. LONG, Secretary.

MR. NEEDHAM REJOINS.

He Takes a Side Glance at the Courier-Journal and Goes for Mr. Beck.

LIVELY OLD STATISTICS.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In your paper of the 14th is an editorial article headed "Mr. Needham on the Tariff." In that article you were kind enough to say that that portion of my Bowling Green speech which refers to the existing tariff is "nonsense, and a miserable example of special pleading;" and that in this speech "I was guilty of the disreditable trick of trying to humbug a *rural audience*." You also blame me quite seriously for introducing some very valuable statements and tables taken from the tariff reports made to Congress from time to time by Special Commissioner Wells. In addition to this, I am condescendingly informed that Secretary Boutwell has been pronounced "a veritable charlatan in finance;" that "President Grant knows nothing of political economy;" and that "my tariff notions generally are a wretched piece of clap-trap," and an attempt to make "the worse appear the better reason;" and then once more you repeat, and "pitch into" me for presuming to mislead so inexperienced a "*rural audience*" as generally congregates on such occasions in the city of Bowling Green, one of the largest cities, as you well know, in Southern Kentucky. Concerning all of which, with your permission, gentlemen,

I RISE TO EXPLAIN.

And, first, if I have gotten into any unpleasantness by my speech at Bowling Green, you led me there—for it was your paper that gave the fullest reports of Mr. Beck's "rural-audience" speeches, commencing at Elizabethtown and ending at Owensboro—and it was the COURIER-JOURNAL that persuaded me that Mr. Beck was a great man, a successful politician and an enlightened statesman, and that his political prelections on the tariff and national questions generally were so valuable that you considered them worthy to be gathered up and published as a sound "Democratic political text book," and, as such, to be held in reverence by all good Republicans.

I believed the COURIER-JOURNAL. I therefore read Mr. Beck's speeches. I didn't believe the speeches, and, therefore, I went before a Bowling Green "rural audience" to give the reasons of my dissent. On that occasion I said nothing about "Secretary Boutwell, or his financial schemes," and nothing about "General Grant's knowledges of political economy." I did not advocate a protective tariff, nor did I denounce the doctrines of free trade; on the contrary I am in full accord with "revenue reform," as I understand it, and as generally explained by Mr. Wells in his reports to Congress. I made the address at Bowling Green for the sole purpose of exposing the sophistries and misstatements of the Hon. J. B. Beck, as these are embodied in his "political text-book." Whether I succeeded or not, I leave for the public (including the "rural audiences") to decide, and, with your leave, gentlemen of the COURIER-JOURNAL, we will stick to brother Beck in this discussion. I go for Beck, and not for any side issues.

When Mr. Beck made his speech before the rural audience of Bowling Green he attempted to back up his bitter and malignant denunciation of the Republican party by introducing the testimony of a very credible witness.

Instinctively borrowing a term from the vocabulary of the rebellion, which in turn the rebels borrowed from the abusive and contemptible nomenclature of English toryism, Mr. Beck calls his witness, Hon. David A. Wells, a Radical; but, Radical or not, he indorses him as a good witness. Mr. Beck, then, and not Mr. Needham, was the person guilty of the crime of "humbugging the rural audience of Bowling Green," by introducing the very able and instructive reports of Hon. D. A. Wells, which the COURIER-JOURNAL supposes this rural audience never read or heard of before.

Mr. Beck having cleared the way for the introduction of Mr. Wells' testimony as to the general effect of the tariff of 1866—9 upon the manufacturing and agricultural industry of the country, I did nothing but to let Mr. Wells speak for himself, or, in other words, tell his own story. And I put it to the COURIER-JOURNAL, and to Mr. Beck himself, whether I didn't get in some right good testimony. Don't it read capitally for our side?

Mr. Wells seems to be such a favorite with Mr. Beck and the COURIER-JOURNAL, and to talk so sensibly concerning the tariff and revenue matters generally, that I think one can do no better than to let him talk a little more with the readers of your paper, and with the public generally.

In Mr. Wells' splendid report, on the tariff, for the year 1869, after a careful summing up of the cost, the wastage and the destructiveness of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, both in the North and in the South, and which he estimates at the enormous sum of $9,000,000,000, he states his views in the following ringing and eloquent sentences, which I can heartily recommend, not only to the "rural audiences" of the country, but to all good patriots in this city who honestly "accept the situation."

"This, then, says Mr. Wells, was the cost of the destruction of slavery; the cost of compromise; the cost of the unfaithfulness of those who founded this nation, to the idea by which the nation lives. What does it measure? It is substantially a thousand millions a year for nine years; or, at the wages of five hundred dollars a year, the labor of two millions of men exerted continuously during the whole of that period. It is three times as much as the slave property of the country was ever worth. It is a sum which, at interest, would yield, to the end of time, twice as much as the annual slave products of the South in its best estate. The places of those who sleep in their graves have been filled by new laborers; the incubus of slavery, which was slowly but surely making the fertile South a desert scorched as by a consuming fire, has been removed; thousands of miles of new railroads; inventions never before excelled in their labor-saving character; millions of acres of the richest lands opened to settlement, now render labor easy and product large. Without faltering, and without tampering with the public faith, it is now the duty of this people to undertake the far easier task of payment for the service already rendered. If we hesitate or falter, dishonor second only to that which tolerated slavery will overwhelm the land, and the idea of a free people governing themselves will become a scorn and a byword among nations."

Gentlemen, I call that good, healthy Democratic reading—don't you?

But again, gentlemen, you must be aware that there are two sides to this tariff question. As honest men, and as the conductors of the ablest and most influential Democratic newspaper in the Southwest, you have always shown a willingness to let both sides be heard. You did this when the Republicans of Louisville had no daily organ of their own, and we are not unmindful of your liberality. Will you therefore permit Mr. Wells to state

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION

in his own clear and conclusive manner.

In his report for 1868, Mr. Wells thus states the argument:

"There is furthermore another view of this question, which cannot be overlooked in this country—its social aspect. Free trade looks only to the increase of wealth. It takes no account of social results; it does not even regard the distribution of property. Even English economists admit that its axioms lead to sameness of occupation, and sameness of occupation means a tardy development of society.

"But in this country every man is a citizen, and nearly every citizen a voter. As the possessors of power we cannot afford to have any class of the people ignorant or socially degraded. To insure a safe standard of education and of domestic comfort, there must be a certain scale of wages, and these must be relatively higher than are paid to the competing laborer of Europe, to whom power is not intrusted, and education is denied. These degraded laborers constitute *the dangerous classes*, but no dangerous classes ought to be suffered to exist in America.

"Whatever discrimination, therefore, may be necessary to keep up the social status and the self-respect of the American voter, is a tax imposed by our political system, and it is a tax which the enjoyment of that system amply repays."

But again, Mr. Wells, true to himself, backs up the general statement just quoted by showing that, practically, there is nowhere among commercial nations a perfect system of free trade, and that there is a clear practical

RECOGNITION OF THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM IN EUROPE

at the present time. He says:

"Again, a careful study of the financial systems of the various commercial nations of Europe led the commission unhesitatingly to the conclusion—that, whatever may be the state of European public opinion in respect to free trade, and whatever may be the claims preferred for it on the broad grounds of liberality and humanitarianism, the fiscal legislation of Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Austria, and Russia is now, and always has been, framed solely and exclusively with reference to one object, viz: the promotion of supposed national self-interest, and has never had the slightest regard to the interest of any other nation, or to any arguments other than those based upon specific national wants and specific national experiences.

"If we turn next to France, we shall find that protection, besides being recognized as a principle in the determination of taxes and imports, manifests itself even more conspicuously in other forms; as, for example, in the regulation by Government of railroad freights on coal and iron, and in the obstacles which are officially placed in the way of operatives changing their employers.

"In the new tariff of the Zollverein (June, 1868), although its rearrangement on a very low percentage of duties is claimed as a triumph of free trade, it is to be noted that especial care has been taken to largely and progressively increase the rates on the importation of all articles the domestic manufacture of which it is considered by Prussia as desirable to promote and foster."

So much for Mr. Wells' statement of the other side of the question. You certainly will agree with me that it is stated clearly and forcibly.

But again, sir, you and I can afford to be perfectly

CANDID WITH EACH OTHER.

I have no doubt that you are correct when you say "that whatever changes for the better have been made in our tariff laws are in a great measure due to Mr. Wells' labors;" but your patriotic protege, Mr. Beck, denies that any changes for the better have been made in the tariff laws by the Republican party. He says "these changes generally, if not always, reduce the amount paid into the treasury and increase the amount paid into the pockets of the protected monopolists," and yet it is notorious that these changes for the most part are precisely the changes which Mr. Wells recommended.

I have before me a list of twenty-eight important articles used in the manufacturing industry of the country, which were taxed under the old tariff from ten to thirty per cent., but which Mr. W. recommended to be placed on the free list. A Republican Congress, in the passage of the act of July 14, 1870, did place twenty-five of these articles upon the free list, and in all of them there is free trade to-day.

Let me say to you, gentlemen, that the wide and comprehensive collation of facts and the conservative, practical recommendations of Mr. Wells in relation to the tariff as far as removed from the partisan twaddle of Mr. Beck as is light from darkness. The one is a practical statesman, and the other is—well, he is the author of a Kentucky "Democratic text-book."

IN THE TARIFF ADDRESS

which Mr. Wells made to the citizens of Louisville, a few months since, he thus summarily states his views as to the proper method of tariff reforms, as reported in the columns of the COURIER-JOURNAL. He says: "But on this work of reform I would be both progressive and conservative. I recognize fully that the Government, by a maintenance during the last ten years of a high protective policy, has afforded a bounty and an encouragement for certain special investments of capital, and any pledge that might thus have been indirectly given I would withdraw gradually and with sufficient notice to allow of preparation. Besides which, I consider that the work of currency reform should go hand-in-hand and be made co-ordinate with tariff reform. And with these reforms accomplished, the industry of the country in every department would become practicable independent of legislation, and be placed substantially upon the basis of prosperity which it enjoyed in 1859-60."

It is possible that Mr. Wells has become more extreme in his views, now that he is no longer in the employment of the General Government, the term of the office created specially for him having expired, but doubtless he holds now, as he held in 1868 and 1869, to wit:

That the policy of moderate and judicious protection under the tariff is, certainly for the present, the policy best suited to subserve the industrial interests of the whole country, and that there are none worthy to bear the name of an American citizen who desire that the industry of foreign countries should prosper and be extended at the expense of our own.

Your articles on the "Decadence of American Shipping" and the "Tariff on Marble" will receive attention in due time. E. N.

HARRODSBURG.

Gov. Leslie's Speech—Izard Explains.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

HARRODSBURG, KY., July 16, 1871.

In yesterday's issue of the Louisville Commercial, there appeared two editorials in reference to what your correspondent stated about Gov. Leslie's speech made in Harrodsburg a few days since. The Commercial attempts to prove, from that letter to the COURIER-JOURNAL, that Gov. Leslie said that he knew the people of his county were opposed to the Cincinnati Southern railroad because they refused to return Gen. Lewis to the Legislature on account of his having voted for the passage of said bill.

If the letter to the COURIER-JOURNAL did say this, it was simply a mistake, and did not give Governor Leslie's words correctly. It was written hurriedly, and intended to let the Democratic voters of Kentucky, and the Commercial particularly, know that Governor Leslie was in favor of granting a charter for the road, and would sign a bill to that effect if one were passed by the next Legislature, and he should then be Governor.

What Governor Leslie did say, was in substance as follows: That after General Lewis resigned, the question of the Cincinnati Southern railroad was made an issue in the selection of a candidate to fill Gen. Lewis' place in the Legislature; and the people of his county were largely in favor of a man that was opposed to the railroad; and that he knew, from this fact, the sentiment of his constituents, and so voted against the bill. He furthermore stated that he had examined the bill thoroughly and could find no constitutional objection to it, and was personally in favor of it, as he so stated in a private conversation to Judge M. J. Durham and perhaps others, whilst the last Legislature was in session. I hope the Commercial will make the proper correction, and not cast any reflections on Gov. Leslie on account of an accidental misstatement contained in a letter, the main object of which was to give Gov. Leslie's present position on the Southern railroad question. IZARD.

THE COURTS.

Louisville City Court.

[*Hon. J. Hop. Price, Judge.*]

MONDAY, July 17, 1871.—Andy O'Day, John Connelly, Mary Scott, Levi Effin, Mary Perry, James Morris, Jacob Kesselman, A. G. Perkins, Charles Williams, Richley Hardy, Geo. Walker, P. Price, Pat Murphy, Pat Maloy, Andy Sears, Tempa Brown, John Howard, Wm. Leonard and John Hammond, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5 each. James Morris, same; fined $10. Mary Sturs and Maggie Richardson, same; fined $5 each and held in $200 bond for four months.

Frank Gillespie, same; dismissed.

Louis Champion, peace warrant by Willis Parker; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Thomas Beckman, carrying concealed deadly weapons; fined $25.

George Reese, vagrancy; held in $300 bond for six months.

Geo. Veaney, N. Covenden, Henry Jones, N. Wilson and John Thomas, disorderly conduct; fined $5 each and held in $200 bond each for three months. James E. Flowman, James Belcher, James Clark, Jo. Berry, Henry McLaughlin, R. Johnson, Edward Jett, George Kenedy, Wm. Lewis, John Harrison and Wm. Runion, same; fined $5 each and held in $300 bond for three months.

Charles Kurfiss, assault and battery on Charles Williams; fined $5.

Kate Williams, stealing a watch from Dan Coghlin; continued until to-morrow.

Allen Owen, stealing provisions from St. George Hotel; continued until to-morrow.

Robert Kennedy, maliciously assaulting and wounding Henry Johnson with a deadly weapon; fined $5.

Casper Neill, stealing cloth, a chair, a book and $2 in coin from Elizabeth Weber; held in $300 bond to answer in the Circuit Court.

Jefferson County Court.

[*Hon. W. B. Hoke, Judge.*]

MONDAY, July 17, 1871.—Will of John B. Hagermann probated and ordered to record; Anna Hagermann qualified as executrix of John B. Hagermann, deceased.

Will of D. P. Lang, deceased, probated and ordered to record; Christine K. Lang qualified as executrix of D. P. Lang, deceased.

Maggie Weissmann qualified as administratrix of P. H. Weissmann, deceased.

Elizabeth Miller qualified as administratrix of Henry Miller, deceased.

Edward Maloney qualified as guardian of James, Elizabeth and Patrick Fitzgerald.

Charles S. Klapper qualified as guardian of Philip Klapper.

Stephen Powell granted tavern license for Jeffersontown.

D. Esselman, Wm. Waltring and Jos. Short appointed appraisers of the estate of Edwin Parker, deceased.

Rule of the Commonwealth vs. M. Lockhart; continued two weeks.

Rule and attachment vs. K. P. Thixton; dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Exceptions to the settlement of B. Stimpel, guardian of Annie Stimpel, filed.

Inventory and appraisement of the estate of Pat Burns filed and ordered to record.

Inventory and appraisement of the estate of Charles Boldt filed and ordered to record.

The following settled accounts were filed and laid over for exceptions:

Isaac Wolf, administrator of Louis Ludorff, deceased.

Anthony Miller, guardian of Mary C. Miller.

J. H. Stoepler, guardian of Anna and William Schneider.

J. Allen Porter, guardian of Mary E. and Martha J. Burks.

John Downey, School Commissioner of Jefferson county.

In the matter of the estate of John Gilbert, deceased. Exceptions to commissioners' report argued and submitted.

United States District Court.

[*Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge.*]

IN BANKRUPTCY.

MONDAY, July 17, 1871.—Stephen E. Jones, assignee of M. S. Dahoney, vs. John W. Kirby et al. This case came up before the court, on demurrer, to defendants' response to rule, requiring them to pay into court certain funds in their hands. It appears from the pleadings and exhibits in the case, that several creditors of the bankrupt herein had commenced suits by attachments in the Gallatin Circuit Court (Kentucky) within four months preceding the filing of the petition and schedules of the bankrupt, the attached property being sold by defendant, Kirby, as sheriff of Gallatin county, realizing about $2,500. That Jones, the assignee of the bankrupt, became a party to said attachment suits in the State court, and on his motion the attachments were dissolved pursuant to the provisions of the 14th section of the bankrupt act; and the proceeds of the sale of the attached property ordered by the court to be paid over to the assignee in bankruptcy, except sufficient amount of the same to cover the costs in said attachment suits and reasonable attorney's fees, which last amount the sheriff was directed to pay to the proper parties. The sheriff paid the assignee the sum of $1,806, and declined to make any further payment, except the sum of $876, which he deposited with the clerk, with his response herein, by which he claimed that the attorneys' fees and costs above mentioned absorbed the balance, except the sum of $55, which he held subject to the order of the Bankrupt Court. The plaintiff Jones was represented by Ossian Ward, Esq., and the respondents by Gen. H. Marshall. The plaintiff insisted that the rule should be made absolute, for the following reasons: First, The State courts having dissolved the attachments, and decided that the attached property vested in the assignee in bankruptcy by virtue of his assignment from the Bankruptcy Court, it had absolutely no jurisdiction to distribute any part of the funds. Second, That if the attaching creditors acquired any right to have their costs and attorneys' fees paid out of the funds, that right could only be asserted in the Bankrupt Court. The evidence and argument of counsel being heard, the court held: That the assignee, Jones, having been a party to the suits in the State court, he is bound by the decree therein, and, whether the decree is right or wrong, this court has no authority or jurisdiction to set it aside or disturb it. If the assignee feels aggrieved by the action of the State court, he has his remedy by appeal to the Court of Appeals of the State.

Rule discharged as to Wenslow, and made absolute as to Kirby for $55; each party to pay their own costs.

In re Lewis Lane, Bath county, Ky.; specifications of creditors opposing discharge of the bankrupt overruled, and discharge granted.

In re F. L. Simms; on report of S. E. Jones, assignee, herein it being shown that the creditors had been paid too great a dividend. It is ordered that the general creditors refund 8 13-14 per cent. of amount of debts proved by them, or 21 33-40 per cent. of dividends paid to them.

In re Thomas C. Calvert; on rule against Mary Kennard; cause heard and submitted.

☞Hampton Court Chapel, London, was once the scene of a singular epidemic. One Sunday a youthful beauty fainted, and the handsome Sir Horace Seymour carried her out. The next Sunday another young lady was similarly attacked, and Sir Horace with like gallantry sprang to her relief. And thus the epidemic went on. On successive Sundays successive beauties fainted, and the handsome Horace carried them successively out, till he grew tired of bearing such sweet burdens. An announcement was made that in future all swooning nymphs would be carried out of the chapel by the dustman, whereupon the malady rapidly disappeared.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

G. Osborne against F. Wilberding. } In Chancery, No. 24,498.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1871,

about the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, in the city of Louisville, the following-described property, viz:

All the stock, fixtures, and property in a house numbered 131 Market street, between Floyd and Preston streets, belonging to the late firm of G. Osborne and F. Wilberding. Said stock consists of boots, shoes, &c. Also the leasehold on said buildings.

Terms of Sale—All sums amounting to $10 and under, cash in hand; all sums over $10 on a credit of six months.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. P. SHEPHERD, }
jy13

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WE have been appointed Managers for the Royal Insurance Co. for the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Southern Indiana, with power to appoint Sub-Agents and authority to settle Losses without discount and without reference. BARBEE & CASTLEMAN, Managers.

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GIVEN BY THE
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WOODLAND GARDEN,
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jy16 Su&Tu*

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GRAND EXCURSION
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WILL send their favorite steamer Arctic, Capt. J. E. Turner, leaving Buffalo July 19; Cleveland, July 20; Detroit, July 21; on a Grand Excursion Around Lake Superior, visiting every point of interest on that celebrated and beautiful Lake. The trip will occupy twenty-five days. Prominent attractions on the route are Lake Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Detroit river, Lake St. Clair and river, Sarnia, Lake Huron, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Mary's river and rapids, Lake Superior, Neepigon river (four days for trout-fishing), Isle Royale, the celebrated Silver Island, Fort William (one day to visit the British camp, the Hudson Bay Station, and the famous Amethyst Vein), Duluth, Superior City, Bayfield, La Pointe, Portage Lake (copper mines, one day), Marquette (iron mines at Negaunee one day), the Pictured Rocks, Point aux Pins, Detour, Mackinac and Put-in-Bay.

Parties intending to camp on the fishing grounds at Neepigon river should provide themselves with tents, camp equipage, &c.

An experienced physician will be on board the entire trip. A sufficient number of laundresses will be on board. A good band of music will accompany the excursion. The cost to the excursionists will be but little more per day than board at any first-class city hotel, while the table and accommodations will be found second to none. As only eighty tickets will be sold, application for them should be made at once. The public are assured that this is the most delightful water trip on the American continent. Fare for the entire trip, including meals and berths, one hundred and twenty-five dollars. For passage and all information apply to

SETH CALDWELL, Agent,
1 Main street, Buffalo.
S. D. CALDWELL, General Manager.
B. F. PATRICK, General Passenger Agent, Buffalo. je24 dtjy19

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of W. D. CAIN, of Scottsville, county of Allen and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Bowling Green, Ky., before Warner Underwood, Register, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. ELI H. MURRAY, as Messenger. jy18 d2

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—FILLY—On the evening of the 12th, one bay filly, 2 years old, which the owner can get by proving property and paying charges. MOORE & BUCKER, auction and sale stable, Market st., between Sixth and Seventh.

FOUND.

FOUND—ESTRAY—A HORSE AND BUGGY—On Monday night. The owner can get them by calling at MONTZ'S stable and proving property.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Good board and accommodations, at reasonable rates, at 267 West Walnut st. jy14 d5*

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Cotton at Auction.

WE will sell at auction TO-DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Louisville Cotton Warehouse, corner Second and Washington streets, 20 bales Damaged Cotton. G. W. WICKS & CO.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.

Good New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Plated Ware, Clocks, Hemp Dusters, &c.,
AT AUCTION
THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING at 10 o'clock.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,
56 & 58 Seventh street.

New and Second-hand Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets
AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, July 20, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, we will sell a very fine assortment of new and second-hand furniture. 1 fine walnut bed-room set and 1 walnut green rep parlor set to be sold without reserve. S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers. jy18

AT AUCTION,

A Tract of Land subdivided in Lots and fronting on Levering Avenue.

ON MONDAY MORNING, July 24, 1871, immediately after the Chancery sale, I will sell 600 feet of ground, fronting on the east and west sides of Levering avenue, between Magnolia avenue and Hill street.

This property will be sold in lots 50x140 feet to a 20-foot alley on the east side of the street and 50x210 to a street 28 feet wide on the west side.

☞The Sixth-street cars are now running to Magnolia avenue, which makes this property accessible from all parts of the city.

Terms—6, 12, and 18 months, with bond and approved security.

A plot of this property can be seen at my office.
jy16 dts F. C. WELMAN.

STEAMBOATS.

For Sale.

The Pink Varble will be sold as she now lies at the Portland wharf. She is in thorough repair, and in splendid running order. Apply to [jy15] B. C. LEVI.

FOR CINCINNATI
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 o'clock A. M., except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN......Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL......Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.; on Sunday at 3 P. M.
UNITED STATES......Capt. C. J. DUFOUR.
GEN. LYTLE......Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board, or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville and Green river.

The steamer LECLAIRE No. 2, Capt. Ballard, will leave Louisville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 5 P. M.
THOMAS SMALL, Agent.

N. B. The LeClaire No. 2 gives through bills of lading to all points on Green and Tennessee rivers. jy18 d1m A. BALLARD, Master.

EDDYVILLE......T. G. RYMAN, Master.
For Evansville, Paducah, and Cairo, Wednesday, the 19th, at 5 P. M.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.
The Eddyville will take freight for New Orleans and way landings, with the privilege of reshipping at Cairo.

EDINBURG......W. W. FENTON, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans, Wednesday, the 19th, at 4 P. M., positively, city wharf. MONTCALM & CO.
The Edinburg will give through receipts to all points on Red river at regular rates; also to St. Louis and above. MONTCALM & CO.

B. C. GRAY......YERKES, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans on Wednesday, 19th, at 5 P. M., city wharf. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

CAMELIA......AIKEN, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans, on Friday, the 21st, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

TARASCON......MATHER, Master,
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson, will leave on This Day, 18th, at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT HULL AND CABIN of steamer Des Arc, as she lies at New Albany wharf, with derricks, spars, stages, &c., complete and in good order. 200 feet long, 32 feet beam, 5½ feet depth hull. Apply to SATTERWHITE BROS., 46 Fourth st. jy4 d30

ROBERT SCHUTTER,
ARTIST,
FRESCO, HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,
153 Third st., bet. Green and Walnut.

WORK done on the most reasonable terms. Call and investigate workmanship. All work guaranteed. je14 eod3mthp

☞*Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—100 good farm hands, 3 good pen men, 1 traveling agent, 12 partners with $500 to $25,000, waiters, porters, drivers, mechanics of every trade, boys, families, men with wives, &c. For help, business, or hire, report to the LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—SCRAP IRON—Cash paid for 500 tons good Scrap Iron at UNION PIPE WORKS,
jy16 d7 Wharf, bet. Preston and Jackson.

WANTED—ORDERS—By P. J. DOYLE, the splendid cistern builder, repairer, and jobber in brick work, Main street, 297.
jy16 SuTu&Th*

WANTED—A SITUATION—As governess or assistant teacher, by a lady who has had some years' experience. She is highly recommended by and refers to Bishop Gregg, of Texas; Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee; and Rev. W. M. Pettis, of Paducah. Address Miss LINING, Paducah, Ky. jy16 d12

WANTED—SITUATION—To do general housework or wait in dining-room. Would have no objections to do plain cooking and housework for a small family. Apply at 333 West Market street, near Thirteenth. jy16 d3*

WANTED—CARPENTERS—A few good carpenters can find employment at the Ohio Falls Car Works, Jeffersonville. Those accustomed to car work preferred. jy16 d6

WANTED—NURSE—No one need apply without good recomendations. South side of Oak, between Fourth and Fifth. jy6 dtf

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get good girls AT ONCE. All respectable females find places FREE.
no17tf MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—LIVE AGENTS—To sell a new machine coming into general use; good profits. Send for circular. Address C. H. STOCKELL, Manufacturer and Proprietor, Nashville, Tenn. jy18 d26

WANTED—AGENTS—By an established New York Life Insurance Company, a State agent for each of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky; also a general agent for the Metropolitan district of St. Louis and county. Also a good German man wanted for each of the German departments. Teachers, preachers, lawyers, and business men of character will find this a fine opening. References should always accompany application for agencies. Address CLARENCE McNEIL, St. Louis, Mo. jy14 eod5

$20 A DAY—Agents, we have the best selling goods out. For terms call on or address MOORE & CO., 111 Third street, Louisville, Ky. je20 d&w1m&Su*

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—And MUST BE SOLD—2 RESIDENCES—Brick, two-story, six rooms, all in good order. Choice location. Parties wishing homes or paying investments should call and examine this property. HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, 68 Jefferson st., between Second and Third. jy18d6

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 63 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. jy18 dtf

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 GROCERY—Wholesale and retail, on Market street. Will exchange for improved property. Address J. B. R., Courier-Journal office. jy16 d16in8u

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DRUG STORE AND LEASEHOLD—Corner Chestnut and Second streets. Will take part payment in good negotiable paper, or stocks, bonds, or real estate at fair valuation. Address or apply to WM. ROSS, 238 First street. jy15 d12*

FOR SALE—HOUSES—A two-story brick on Market street, between Ninth and Tenth, and a business house and residence on Market street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. Also cheap lots at easy terms on Madison and Magazine streets, between Nineteenth and Montgomery, and on Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, between Duncan and Harney. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. jy13 d6

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a well-established wholesale grocery and produce business on Main street, centrally located, with a good trade. Address J. D. M., 29 Fourth street, Louisville.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY DWELLING—Nearly new, situated on the south side of Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth sts. Apply to W. H. DULANEY, 55 Sixth street. jy12 dtf

FOR SALE—ENGINE, BOILER, &c.—One stationary steam engine, boiler, steam pumps, &c., all in perfect order. The engine is unsurpassed by any of the same size in the city; cylinder 12 by 24. The boiler is 40-horse, two-flue, Low's patent, with mud-drum, steam-heater, pipes, &c., complete, the most economical boiler in the city. One Blake's patent steam pump, in perfect order. Also one engine lathe, 14 inches in swing, 10 foot bed, screw cutting, most approved make, and in use but three months; is in perfect order. Shafting, pulleys, hangers, &c. Inquire of MITCHELL & MORGAN, 23 West Main street. jy13 deodtf

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—That beautiful residence situated on the southwest corner of Sixth and Broadway. Lot 50x200. Apply to THOS. PEARSON. jy1 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—For lumber-yard or factory, 214x210 feet, on Gravson street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. G. T. BERGMANN, corner Jefferson and Fifth sts. my19 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street; on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street; on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at Graves & Son's Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh15 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—LANDS—250 acres of suburban garden lands joining the seventy-five squares that are to be sold by the lot. We will sell cheap by the acre and in quantities to suit purchasers if early application is made to ISAACS & CRUM, No. 116 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. jy9 dtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—A valuable tract of heavily timbered land 12 miles south of Louisville, near the Nashville R. R. Will take real estate in part payment. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st. jy7 dtfinSu

FOR SALE—THE PADUCAH STAVE FACTORY—Situated on the Tennessee river, within the limits of the city of Paducah, with the privilege of the lease of the ground, is offered for sale on liberal terms. The machinery is complete, and requires but a small outlay to be put in operation. The location for the business is unsurpassed for the procuring of materials, home demand, and facilities for shipment of the production destined to other markets. For further information address JOSEPH S. PEASE, 318 Chestnut st., St. Louis, Mo. je30 Fr&Tu8

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—I wish to sell or exchange for good city property 50 acres of land, suitable for a dairy, four miles from the city, near Poplar Level pike. Apply to me, at English & Peyton's office. WM. J. ROBARDS. je6 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—CHEAP—NEW BRICK HOUSE—With 7 rooms, in good repair. Apply at No. 455 Chestnut street, second door above Twelfth.*

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSES—Two first-class dwelling-houses, on Fifth street, between Oak and St. Catherine streets; eleven rooms each; gas and water throughout; bath-rooms and cooking-ranges; fresh water in yard; newly painted and papered; large yards, and only two hundred yards from Fourth-street and Sixth-street railroads. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN COLEMAN, 161 Main st. jy16 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A three-story dwelling, nearly new, on the south side of Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Apply to W. H. DULANY, 55 Sixth street. jy14 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A desirable front office, two rooms; 134 Main, near Fourth. jy14 d5

FOR RENT—STORE—Store-house No. 29, on north side of Market, between First and Brook streets, now occupied by Hays & Bell. Possession given 1st of August. Inquire of W. H. STOKES & CO., No. 178 West Main. jy9 d14

FOR RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED RESIDENCE—On Sixth street, No. 213, between Walnut and Chestnut, west side. It has all modern comforts and conveniences, hot and cold water in each bed-room, bath-room, &c. For terms apply to G. ROBINSON, Robinson Tobacco Co., Green, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. jy8 dtf

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—A desirable three-story brick business house, No. 109 north side Market, between Third and Fourth streets, in good repair. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to I. N. LONG, of Long & Bro., No. 78 Main street, near Third. jy8 dtf

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—No. 141 north side Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth, now in complete order; one of the best stands in the city for a first-class restaurant or boarding-house. Apply to BUCHANAN & ROGERS, next door. jy7 d12

FOR RENT—A DWELLING-HOUSE—On the north side of Walnut, between First and Second, containing eleven rooms. Apply to H. D. POPE, 363 West Jefferson. jy7 dtf

FOR RENT—BEAUTIFUL PLACE—With five acres of ground, highly improved, with fruit and ornamental trees, fine shrubbery &c., with fine garden full of growing vegetables. The improvements are a good two-story brick dwelling with hall and 10 rooms, good stables, and all other necessary out-buildings. This property extends from First to Second street, within one square of Cedar Hill Park, and two squares south of the terminus of the First-street railroad. Possession given immediately. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. jy4 dtf

FOR RENT—THE 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING on Third street, between Main and Market, recently occupied by the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Will rent the first floor or the entire building. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. je30 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Handsomely furnished sleeping rooms for gentlemen; entirely new, never been occupied, No. 17 Walnut street, between First and Second. je25 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—On first floor, Main, between Fourth and Fifth. Address "A. A." postoffice. my21 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOM—At People's Bank of Kentucky, corner of Second and Main streets. J. H. HUBER, Cashier. fe14 dtf

STRAYED.

STRAYED—HORSE—From Preston street, near the toll-gate, on Saturday afternoon, one light-bay horse, 4 years old. Paces under the saddle. Will pay a liberal reward for the same at MOORE & RUCKER'S auction and sale stable, Market st., between Sixth and Seventh. jy18 dt*

STRAYED—HORSES—$25 REWARD—From the Hook and Ladder house, a pair of bay horses, 16 hands high, one is blind of an eye. The above reward will be paid for their return by GEO. LEVI, Chief of Fire Department. jy18 dtf